The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
daily, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

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CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *(except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are* MR. JOHN HARRIS, *and* MR. WM. BALL, *Collectors, Sydney;* MR. JOSEPH HUNT, *Balmain;* MR. T. M. SLOMAN, *Bathurst;* MR. LABAN WHITE, *Windsor;* MR. HUGH TAYLOR *Parramatta;* MR. A. W. LARYMORE, *Maitland and Wollombi;* MR. JOHN BROWN, *Campbelltown;* MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith;* MR. FINCHAM, Postmaster, *Wollongong;* MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, *Postmaster, Cassilis and Merton;* MR. JOHN GRAY, *Queanbeyan;* MR. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* ——, *Berrima;* MR. ROBERT DAVISON, *for the District of Yass;* MR. THOMAS DOWSE, *Moreton Bay;* MR. JOHN HOULDING, Postmaster, *Raymond Terrace;* MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, *Musclebrook;* MR. HENRY ALDERSON, *Clarence River;* MR. JOSEPH LLOYD, *Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, and Port Phillip;* MR. WILLIAM BARNERD RHODES, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of* "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," *who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.*

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted;) and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* ONLY *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

STEAM TO BOYD TOWN, MELBOURNE, AND LAUNCESTON.

THE first class iron steamer *SHAMROCK*, G. Gilmore, commander, will leave Sydney for the above ports, This Day, the 15th June, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; passengers' names should be given in at the office on or before 9 o'clock, the day of sailing, for clearance by the Water Police.

FRANCIS CLARKE, MANAGER.
Hunter River Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, Sydney, 15th June, 1844. 7629

STEAM FOR MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP, AND LAUNCESTON.

CALLING AT BOYD TOWN, TWOFOLD BAY.

THE splendid, powerful Steam-ship *CORSAIR*, 450 tons, John Taggart, commander, will return to the above ports at four P.M. on Saturday, the 22nd instant. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Gas Wharf, or to

JOHN ALGER,
7843 468, George-street.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER,

THE SCHOONER *ELIZABETH*, 58 tons. For freight or passage enquire of the Captain, on board, or

G. TALBOT, Windmill-street.
June 12. 7805

FOR ADELAIDE VIA PORT PHILLIP.

A REGULAR TRADER.

THE Packet Schooner *HAWK*, G. W. Brown, Commander, will sail for the above ports This Day, the 15th instant, and is under written engagement to use the utmost despatch from Melbourne. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board, at Lamb and Parbury's Wharf; to

J. F. ROSS; or to
JOHN ALGER.
468, George-street. 7560

FOR PORT NICHOLSON,

Calling at Port Nelson, if sufficient inducement offers.

THE fine fast-sailing Brig *ELEANOR*, 255 tons, Captain D. Macfarlane, will sail for the above port with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to

MR. M. JOSEPH,
Commercial House, or
J. B. METCALF,
Lower George-street.
June 14. 7816

NOTICE
TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.

THE fine BARQUE *JANE GOUDIE*, will sail on the 18th instant; has two cabins disengaged, and room for three steerage passengers. Apply on board, at the Circular Quay; or to

J. B. METCALFE.
June 11. 7690

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
FOR WOOL ONLY.

THE fine fast-sailing Brig *OCEAN QUEEN*, A1 for twelve years, 207 tons register, B. Freeman, Commander, has room for about 100 bales of wool. This vessel has very superior cabin accommodation, for which an immediate application is requested. Apply to the Commander, on board, or to

CAMPBELL AND CO.
Campbell's Wharf, June 1. 7273

FOR SALE.

THE well-known schooner *SHAMROCK*, Captain Daldy, registers 85 tons new measurement, and 93 old. This vessel is remarkably strong, having been built for sealing, all hard-wood plank, coppered with heavy copper, and thoroughly copper-fastened to the bends; carries a large cargo, sails well, and may be sent to sea at a trifling expense.

This vessel is now at Messrs. Campbell and Co.'s Wharf, and inventories and further particulars may be learned on application to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
June 4. 7724

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE A 1 Ship *HINDOO*, Captain J. B. Beard, 310 tons, old measurement. Will be ready for sea in three weeks. Apply to the commander, on board, or to

GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO.
7812 Bent-street.

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON,

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will sell their Drafts, or Scotch Bank acceptances, payable in London.

J. P. ROBINSON, Resident Director
Office, No. 2, Church-hill. 5857

Bank of New South Wales,
6th June, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no interest whatever will be allowed on money deposited in this Bank, after the 30th day of June instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN BLACK,
7577 Cashier.

AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

TENDERS required for certain Cast-iron Columns, Flanges, &c. The plan and specification to be seen at the office of

HENRY GINN,
Architect.
Australian Subscription Library,
Macquarie-place. 7718

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE undermentioned DRUGS, &c., being required for the above Institution, persons willing to supply the same are requested to forward Tenders addressed to the Secretary, which will be received at the Asylum, until Monday, the 17th instant.

GEORGE ALLEN,
Secretary.

Sydney, June 6.
Quin. Sulph., 4 ounces
Emp. Lytt., 6 lbs.
Sarsæ. Rad., 16 lbs.
Sassafras Rad., 6 lbs.
Guaiaci (Rad.), 6 lbs.
Glycyrrh Radicis, 6 lbs.
Mezerei rei. (r), 6 lbs.
Strychnini, 4 drams
Sapon. Dur., 10 lbs.
Camphor (add), 1½ lbs.
Sp. Terebinth, 16 lbs.
Lard, 50 lbs.
Sacch Albi p., 30 lbs.
Confect. Aromat., 1 lb.
Potass. Tart., 12 lbs.
Emp. Robor., 4 lbs.
Emp. Galban. Co., 1 lb.
Acet. Morph., 1 oz.
Olei Crot Tigl., 4 oz.
Spermaceti, 20 lbs.
Pulv. Zingib., 4 lbs.
Ferri Carb. Precip., 4 lbs.
Turner's Cerate, 10 lbs.
Distilled Vinegar, 10 gallons
Potass. Hydriodat. (add), 4 lbs.
Liq Amm. Fort. (add), 4 lbs.
Sp. Roris Marin., lbs.
Mel. Borac, lb.
Mel. (Angl.), 4 lbs.
Sp. Vini. Rect. (add), 10 gallons
Sp. Ammon. Aromat., 6 lbs.
Tinct. Card. Comp., 1 lb.
Ext. Sarsæ., 2 lbs.
Flowers of Benzoin, 2 oz.
Linseed Meal, 20 lbs.
Linseed Oil, 15 lbs.
Ipicac. Rad. (add), 2 lbs.
Cubeb., 1 lb.
B. Copaib., 2 lbs.
Pet. Ros. Gal., 4 lbs.
Iodid. Arsen., ½ oz.
—— Ferri., 1 oz.
—— Hydrarg., 2 oz.
—— Plumbi, ½ oz.
—— Sulph., 1 oz.
Leeches, per dozen, as required
Leather for Blisters, 8 skins
Trusses, right and left, as required
Confect. Ros. Can., per oz., as required
Distilled and Cordial Waters, per quart, as required
Rose and Lime Water, per quart, as required
Tinct. Ferri. Murrat., 4 lbs.
Eight dozen Phials, from 2 to 8 oz. 7669

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE,

AND

SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

THE Twelfth number of the *Shipping Gazette* was published on Saturday, and will be continued every Saturday afternoon.

Contents:—Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Arrivals and Departures of Coasters; Imports and Exports for the week; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Out-ports, Port Phillip, New Zealand, &c.; List of Ships in Harbour; Progress of Vessels Loading for England; Colonial Whalers at Sea; Vessels expected in Sydney; Nautical Surveys, by T. BECKFORD SIMPSON; Trade Circulars; the Merchant Service; Caution to Seamen—Cape Agulhas; Speed of Steamers; Sydney Price Current; Commercial Remarks; Foreign Caught Oil; Tables of Rates upon Vessels at the Port of Sydney; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; Table of Light Dues on Vessels entering the Harbours of Port Macquarie and Newcastle; Freights, Exchanges, &c., &c.

*** Advertisements received for the above till ten o'clock on the mornings of publication. Terms same as for the *Morning Herald*.

Subscription to commence from the 6th April.

TERMS:	£	s.	d.
One copy, per quarter	0	7	6
Two copies, ditto	0	12	0
Three copies, ditto	0	16	6
Four copies, ditto..........	1	1	0
Six copies, per annum	5	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX.
Proprietors.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

PERFORMED with accuracy and despatch, at low prices, by
KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

LIGHT-HOUSE HOTEL
"FREE AND EASY."

ALEXANDER GRAY returns sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal support received from them, and begs respectfully to state that his "FREE AND EASY" will re-open on Saturday evening next, the 15th instant, with the assistance of a professed pianist, and will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Saturday, at the usual hour.

A. Gray trusts that the good quality of his wines, &c., &c., with anxious attention to the comfort of his visitors, will ensure him the support of all lovers of "order, harmony, and good cheer."

Sydney, June 12. 7799

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. BELISARIO, Surgeon-Dentist, begs to inform his patients and the public that he has removed into Dr. Fitzpatrick's late residence, Spring-street, where he may be consulted as usual.

June 6. 7503

GEORGE-STREET NORTH, OPPOSITE BRIDGE-STREET.
TEETH.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, continues to supply Artificial Teeth, from one to a complete set, arranged on the most modern and scientific principles, without extracting the roots, restoring perfect articulation and mastication. Charges strictly moderate, so as to meet the views of the most economical.

Mr. Emanuel wishes particularly to notice to the public that they may with perfect confidence place themselves under his care in any operation incidental to his profession,—Mr. E. being regularly *qualified*, having received his *diploma* as Surgeon-Dentist from the Medical Board of Holland, in the year 1836, which may be seen at his residence daily. All consultations free. Sets of teeth by self-adhesion, without springs or clasps. Scurvy in the gums cured. Loose teeth fastened. Artificial palates on a new principle. Malformation of children's mouths eradicated, in cases where the permanent or second teeth project too forward or backward, without drawing the teeth. Mr. Emanuel's Cement for stopping decayed teeth, however tender—without pain; the tooth warranted to keep the same colour. Those persons who have had their teeth stopped with any but the cement of Mr. E. will find that the tooth becomes black, and the adjacent ones also. Mr. Emanuel's specimen of artificial teeth having been much admired by several gentlemen of the Faculty, he will be most happy to show any lady or gentleman his plan of fixing them.

LIST OF CHARGES.	s.	d.
Teeth stopped with gold leaf or cement	10	0
Teeth cleansed.........	10	0
Drawing teeth..................	2	6

Instantaneous relief for the Tooth-ache, sold in bottles, at 2s. 6d. and 5s. each.

At home from 9 A.M. till 6 P.M.

Ladies and Families attended at their private residences.

N. B.—Teeth extracted gratis for the poor.

Observe—Two doors from Mr. Samuel Lyons's, Auction Rooms. 1187

ARGYLE
NEW STEAM BOILING ESTABLISHMENT,
GOULBURN.

BENJAMIN AND MOSES, of the Argyle Stores, Goulburn, beg to acquaint the numerous settlers and stockholders of the counties of Argyle, King, Murray, St. Vincent, and the neighbouring districts, that all the necessary apparatus for carrying on the manufacture of tallow, they will be ready to receive sheep and cattle intended for slaughtering, at their establishment, at Towrang, adjoining the township of Goulburn, in three or four weeks, where buildings for carrying on the business ON THE MOST EXTENSIVE SCALE AND IMPROVED PRINCIPLES, will be erected, and where numerous stockyards and paddocks, well fenced in, are already prepared.

In calling the attention of the public to the above, Benjamin and Moses feel confidence in stating that tallow prepared at their establishment will be inferior to none hitherto produced in the colony, as they have engaged a first-rate tallow chandler to superintend the rendering thereof, an experienced engineer to conduct the machinery, and competent persons for the other departments.

Further particulars, stating the day of commencing operations, list of charges, which will be on the lowest possible scale, &c., &c., will appear in a future advertisement.

Argyle Stores, Goulburn, June 6. 7677

TO COUNTRY SETTLERS

THE Undersigned will be happy to exchange any goods he has on hand with Settlers for country produce, or sell on commission their produce of any description; he can accommodate them with store-room. For particulars apply at the City Depôt.

HENRY FISHER,
6491 Corner of King and George-streets.

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT
FOR THE SALE OF
IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE,
CHINA, GLASS, IRONSTONE-CHINA, AND EARTHENWARE;
TOGETHER WITH
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SOFT GOODS, AND SUNDRIES.

THE Undersigned having recently taken those extensive premises, 427, GEORGE-STREET, near King-street, and incurred considerable expense in fitting them up, so as to enable him conveniently to offer his large importations of the above-mentioned goods, in any quantities, and to suit all descriptions of buyers, respectfully solicits the inspection of the TRADE, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, and others, who will find every article sold at this establishment of first-rate quality, and at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

WOOL and TALLOW will be taken in exchange for goods, at the full market value, or Cash Advances made on favourable terms, on all produce consigned for sale to the correspondents of the undersigned, Messrs. Fielden Brothers and Co., of Liverpool and London.

R. M. ROBEY.

N.B.—A liberal discount allowed to the trade, country store-keepers, and shippers.

Sydney, May 25. 7024

TO CONFECTIONERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, &c.

COOKE AND STADDON, Wholesale and Export Confectioners, No. 16, Hunter-street, Sydney, beg to acquaint the public that they continue to manufacture lozenges, comfits, jams, candied peels, syrups, chocolates, pickles, and every description of confectionery, of quality equal to any imported, and at 25 per cent. below English prices.

Lists of prices will be forwarded on request to any part of the colony.

A liberal discount allowed to exporters and wholesale dealers. 4463

TO PUBLICANS.

THE Undersigned continue to supply their XXX Ale and Double Brown Stout at one shilling per gallon.

ROBERT AND EDWIN TOOTH.
Kent Brewery. 7622

AMBROSE FOSS,
CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
313, (Late 18), Pitt-street, and corner of George and Park streets, Sydney.

DRUGS, &c.

Acid, citric	
Acid, muriatic	Honey
Acid, nitric	Iceland moss
Acid, sulphuric	Iodine
Acid, tartaric, &c.	Ipecacuanha, root, wine, and powder
Æther	
Æthiops mineral	Jalap, root and powder
Aloes, Barbadoes	Juniper berries
Aloes, Cape	Lavendar water
Aloes, Socotrine	Laudanum
Alum, common	Leeches
Alum, Roche, &c.	Lemon peel
Ammonia, prepared	Linseed and powder
Ammonia, sal, &c.	Lenitive electuary
Aniseed and powder	Lint
Antimonial wine	Lip salve
Antimony	Liquorice root and powder
Antimony, butyr of, &c.	Logwood
Aromatic vinegar	Lozenges, all kinds
Arsenic	Lucifer and Congreve matches
Assafœtida	
Balsam of copaiba	Magnesia
Balsam of Peru	Magnesia, calcined
Balsam of tolu	Manna
Balsam of sulphur	Musk and essence
Barbadoes tar	Nitre, common and purified
Benzoin flowers	
Benzoin gum	Nux vomica and powder
Bismuth, oxyde, &c.	
Bole Armenian	Oil of almonds
Borax	Oil of cloves
Calamine, prepared	Oil of lavender
Calomel	Oil of olives
Calomba root and powder	Oil of peppermint
	Oil of thyme, &c.
Camphor	Ointments, every description
Camphor julep, &c.	
Carbonate of potash	Opium
Carbonate of soda	Opodeldoc
Cardamom Seeds	Orange flower water
Carrageen or Irish moss	Orange peel
Carraway seeds and powder	Orris root and powder
	Oxymel of squills, &c.
Carmine	Otto of roses
Cascarilla bark	Pastiles, fumigating
Castile soap	Permanent ink
Castor oil, cold drawn, in bottle and bulk	Plate powder
	Pomade divine
Cassia and the buds	Prepared charcoal
Chalk, prepared	Plasters, all kinds
Chalk, French	Plasters, skins
Chamomile flowers	Poppy heads
Chloride of lime	Precipitate, white and red
Chloride of soda	
Chrome yellow	Putty powder
Cinnamon and the powder	Quassia
	Quicksilver, and all its preparations
Cochineal	
Cold cream	Quinine
Conserve hips	Rhubarb root and powder
Conserve roses	
Coriander seeds	Rose leaves
Corrosive sublimate	Rose pink
Cummin seeds	Saffron
Cream of tartar	Sal prunella
[illegible]	[illegible] of lemon powder
Dragon's blood	
Eau de Cologne	Sassafras
Eau de luce	Sealing wax
Epsom salts	Senna leaves and powder
Essence of ambergris	
Essence of bergamotte	Scammony and powder
Essence of lemon	Soda and Seidlitz powders
Essence of peppermint, &c.	
	Soda water
Extract of bark	Spermaceti
Extract of colocynth	Spirits of camphor
Extract of gentian	Spirits of sal volatile
Extract of hops	Spirits of sweet nitre
Extract of jalap	Spirits of lavender, &c.
Extract of poppies	Sulphur, all kinds
Extract of rhubarb	Syrup of buckthorn
Extract of sarsaparilla, &c.	Syrup of ginger
	Syrup of poppies
Fennel seeds and powder	Syrup of rhubarb
	Syrup of tolu, &c.
Fœnugric	Tamerinds
Frankincense	Tapioca
Furniture oil	Tincture of Colomba
Galls	Tincture of bark
Gamboge and powder	Tincture of gentian
Goulards' extract	Tincture of myrrh
Gum arabic and powder	Tincture of rhubarb
	Tincture of senna
Gum ammoniac	Tincture of ginger, &c.
Gum copal	Turpentine, common
Gum guaiacum	Turpentine, oil of
Gum lac, shell, and seed	Turpentine, Venice
	Vitriol, oil of
Gum mastic	Vitriol, spirits of
Gum myrrh	Vitriol, blue and white
Gum tragacanth, &c.	Wax, white and yellow
Hair powder	Windsor soap, white and brown
Hartshorn shavings	
Hartshorn, spirits of	Zinc, oxyde of
Hellebore	Zinc, sulphate of
Hiera picra	

And every other Drug, Chemical, and Pharmaceutical preparation.

A selection of the choicest Perfumes; all the approved patent and public Medicines; Medicine Chests fitted up, with explicit directions; Horse and Cattle Medicines, prepared from the most approved Recipes; Enema and other Syringes; Trusses of all sorts; Wedgewood and Iron Mortars; Tooth, pocket, and other Surgical Instruments; Apothecaries' Scales and Weights; Graduated Measures, &c., &c.

A. F., being impressed with a due sense of the importance of accuracy in dispensing the Prescriptions of Physicians, Surgeons, and Family Recipes, begs leave to state, that the most anxious *personal* attention is devoted to that part of his establishment; and he hereby pledges himself to the public, that no Drug, Chemical, or Pharmaceutical preparation, shall ever go forth from him that is not absolutely of the best quality, and free from every kind of adulteration. 7356

ON SALE, at R. M. ROBEY'S New Wholesale and Retail Ironmongery Establishment, 427, George-street, near King-street:—

Smiths' bellows, anvils, vyces, superior spades and shovels, nail-rod, bar, bolt, and sheet iron, sheet lead, shot, Walker's and French percussion caps, gunpowder, superior large grain blasting gunpowder, nails, screws, bolts, locks, hinges, copper boat nails, roves, tacks, zinc slate nails, cast steel pit and cross-cut saws, tenon, hand, panel, and compass saws, carpenters' and shipwrights' tools, bench and moulding planes, rules, chisels, gouges, tenon, hand, and cross-cut saw files, frame and pit-saw files, shoemakers', farriers' and wood rasps, augers, adzes, shingling and claw hammers, leading, timber, and claw chains, traces, backbands, breaking-up hoes, tinned, iron, and enamelled saucepans, round and oval tinned iron boilers, japanned foot baths, toilet pails, water cans, dish covers, tea and coffee pots, chamber and table candlesticks, curtain bands, cornice poles, and every article in brass goods, scissors, pocket and table cutlery, register, half-register, and eliptic stoves, fenders and fire-irons, cast iron guttering, piping, heads, shoes, &c.; together with furnishing ironmongery and building materials of all descriptions, at prices suited to the depressed state of the times.

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to the Trade and Country Storekeepers. 6128

COPPIN'S LARGE SALOON.
ADMISSION FREE.
GREAT ATTRACTION.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, June 15th, and the following week,

THE QUADRILLE BAND will play several Airs, Overtures, &c.

Pianist, Mr. Fillmore; Flute, Mr. Westrop; First Violin, Mr. Wilson; Second Violin, Mr. Dodd; Violoncello, Mr. Portbury.

A GENTLEMAN AMATEUR

Will sing the following popular Songs:—*The Sea; The Wolf; As I view those scenes so charming,* from the Opera of "La Somnambula;" *When time hath bereft thee.*

JIM BROWN

Will screech his celebrated Negro Melodies, accompanied, for the first time, by

MUNGO SONG'S

Unrivalled heavy toe and heel "grape vine" break-down-twist.

N. B.—This darky is not a white nigger, or a copper coloured nigger, but a regular beautifully polished Day and Martin, just arrived in the colony from Long Island, in a high state of preservation.

The Saloon is open every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, from eight till eleven o'clock. 7845

BLANKETS.

1000 PAIR EXTRA STOUT 9-4 quarter Blankets, at eight shillings per pair, in any quantities.

ALSO,

400 Sealet and Plush Waistcoats, with moleskin sleeves, at six shillings each, in any quantity, usually sold at twelve shillings.

7457 A. & S. LYONS.

TO COUNTRY SETTLERS.
BOYDELL'S COLONIAL NEGROHEAD TOBACCO.

THE undersigned has a large quantity of this superior article on hand, in kegs from 112 to 150 lbs., warranted 16 figs per lb., which he is always willing to exchange for any description of colonial produce, viz.: wool, sheep-skins, hides, tallow, wheat, flour, maize, butter, cheese, &c.; or will exchange with merchants in town for supplies suitable for settlers in the country.

Colonial Tobacco (not Boydell's), from 8d. to 1s. per lb., very good.
Inferior, for sheep-wash, 4d.
Tobacco Stems, per bale, 2d.

HENRY FERRIS,
103, York-street.
Sydney, June 7. 7591

COLONIAL TOBACCO.

THE Undersigned have, from the first manufacturers in the colony, some of the finest Colonial Tobacco ever offered for sale in Sydney, which will be disposed of at a very low price.

EDWARD CAMPBELL AND CO.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned:—
Allsop's Ale
Taylor's Porter
United Vineyard Company's Brandy, in quarter-casks
Gin, two gallon cases
Rum, 25 O.P.
Superior Pale Sherry, in wood and bottle
Superior Port, in wood and bottle
Hampshire Bacon
Invoices of Hats and Caps
Turpentine
Preserved Potatoes
Manifold Writers
Davies and Sons' Boots and Shoes

W. M'DONELL,
6838 Queen's-place.

BARLEY.
TO MALSTERS AND OTHERS.

ON SALE, five hundred bushels of English Barley, for malting or seed Cape Barley and Seed Oats.

HENRY FERRIS,
Commission Agent, 103, York-street.
Sydney, June 12. 7775

HAY.

ON SALE, best Oaten and Lucerne Hay, in any quantity, fit for livery stable keepers or shipping, it being compressed.

HENRY FERRIS,
Commission Agent, 103, York-street.
Sydney, June 12. 7776

SEED WHEAT.

A SMALL parcel of VAN DIEMEN'S LAND and SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SEED WHEAT, of the primest quality, in quantities to suit purchasers.

7814 A. & S. LYONS.

FOR SALE, from seven hundred to one thousand very superior ORANGE TREES, well rooted, and worked on four-year-old stocks, the buds being from trees imported from Teneriffe. The trees are large, beautifully healthy, and will soon come into bearing. The undersigned can confidently recommend them to parties wishing to form an Orangery, as they are worked from the choicest kinds in the colony; and he would be glad to drive persons who are desirous of becoming purchasers to inspect the trees at his Nursery.

RICHARD HILL,
Two doors north of the School of Arts.
March 13. 8731

SHEEP FOR SALE, with Station on the Clarence River, warranted free from disease; the station is complete, and situated about forty miles from the settlement. For further particulars apply to

ROBERT GRAHAM,
Jamison-street
Sydney, June 3. 7370

MONEY LENT AT A MODERATE INTEREST.

J. K. HEYDON Lends Money on Goods at a moderate interest.

78, King-street, July 12. 7786

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between John Newsham and Edward Hallen, in boiling down Sheep and Cattle at the Five Docks and Dixon-street, Sydney, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. William Lane is authorised to receive and pay all accounts on account of the firm.

JOHN NEWSHAM,
EDWARD HALLEN.

Witness to the signatures of both parties—WILLIAM LANE.
Sydney, June 1, 1844. 7772

WE, the undersigned, with the approbation and concurrence of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, do hereby invite our several parishioners to attend a meeting to be held in the Infant School Room, in Castlereagh-street, on THURSDAY next, the 20th instant, at two o'clock, to consider the proper mode of testifying to Mr. Justice Burton, on his approaching departure from the colony, the respect and esteem in which he is held and to render a suitable acknowledgment of his important services on behalf of the Church of England.

The Bishop of Australia has consented to take the chair.

WILLIAM COWPER, D.D.,
Minister of St. Philip's, Sydney.
ROBERT ALLWOOD,
Minister of St. James, Sydney.
J. C. GRYLLS,
Minister of the parish of the Holy Trinity.
W. H. WALSH,
Minister of the parish of St. Lawrence, Sydney.
R. K. SCONCE,
Minister of the parish of St. Andrew, Sydney.
7835

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Undersigned as a Judgment Creditor against Beaumont, the Chronometer-maker, in Lower George street, and who left the colony on Sunday last, and has left behind him three silver and two metal watches, and the cases of two silver watches, besides other small articles used in his trade, the owners of the above can have the same by giving the description of them, and it is particularly requested that whoever holds the works of a small hunting watch, and a double cased silver watch, will be kind enough to deliver them to the undersigned, who will pay the expenses of repairing the same.

If the above articles are not claimed on or before Monday next, they will be sold on the execution which is now lodged against them.

MICHAEL GANNON.
June 11. 7745

CAUTION.

THE public is hereby cautioned not to hire or harbour any of the undermentioned persons, they having absconded from my service, and warrants having been issued for their apprehension:—

William Griffiths	William Lloyd
James Griffiths	John Smith
Thomas Price	John Fitzgerald
John M'Mahon	Daniel Crow
William Dogherty	Jeremiah M'Clusky
Aaron Stunt	Richard Valler
John Gill	Brien Marten, and wife
John Hannagan	Christopher M'Guyre
John Cronan	James Saunderson
George Wilson	Patrick Kenny
Joshua Simmons	Dennis Creardon.

RICHARD HARRIS.
Surgeon, &c.
O'Connell Plains, June 5. 7605

WANTED, £1200; to be secured by [illegible]
No. 190, Elizabeth-street. 6923

WOOLLEN WEAVERS.

WANTED, for the Stockton Factory, at Newcastle, two woollen weavers. Apply at Mr. John Lord's Office, Macquarie-place, between 12 and 4 o'clock. 7819

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

THE EXTENSIVE WHARF AND PREMISES, at Miller's Point, late in the occupation of

MR. H. MOORE.

If sold, the principal part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, at a moderate rate of interest.

For particulars apply to
THACKER, MASON, AND CO.,
7270 Fort-street.

WHARF AND PREMISES TO LET.

THE extensive Waterside Premises adjoining the property of T. Barker, Esq., now in the occupation of Mr. E. Flood, consisting of Dwelling-house, Store, Workshop, three-stall Stable, and Wharf. Apply on the premises. 5796

TO LET, in Prince-street, a Verandah Cottage, adjoining the Rev. Mr. Saunders, containing six rooms, with cellar, kitchen, scullery, a spacious yard; also, a well of good water on the premises. For particulars apply to

MR. EDWARD CATTLIN,
Globe Tavern, Castlereagh and Market streets.
7825

TO LET, IN GEORGE-STREET SOUTH.

A SHOP AND PREMISES, No. 127, opposite the Hay Market, with fixtures, now occupied by the proprietor, Mr. George Shirbin, as a grocer's shop, which is well known as a most excellent situation for any respectable and industrious person to carry on an extensive business in any line. There is a stable, coach house, and stores, attached to the same. Rent moderate. Apply as above. 7810

TO LET.—In consequence of the proprietor being about embarking in another line of business, he is desirous of letting his well known establishment, situate in the neighbourhood of the Victoria Theatre, as an Eating and Chop House; has very superior accommodations, and is fitted up in a style every way adapted for such an establishment. Fixtures and cooking utensils will be allowed at a fair value.

Rent very moderate, and immediate possession can be given.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Bromley, at Mr. Rogers's, Grecian Saloon, Pitt-street.

Pitt-street, Sydney, June 13. 7770

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

THE FARM OF ABERGLASSLYN, now occupied by Mr. Hobler, situated on the Hunter, about two miles and a half from West Maitland, containing about seven hundred acres, divided into eight paddocks, all fenced in, and well watered. The House is delightfully situated, and contains twelve apartments, besides cellars, closets, and every convenience for a gentleman's family. There is also a garden and orchard, most abundantly supplied with fruit trees of every kind.

A property of this kind, combining all the advantages it does, is rarely to be met with. Should a purchaser offer, it will be sold on liberal terms, and a portion of the money can remain on the property; or if not the whole, or the house and garden separate from the land, as may be desired, will be let for such a time as may be agreed upon.

For further particulars apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
June 11. 7724

TO LET,

THAT COMMODIOUS HOUSE and premises, situated at the corner of King and Sussex streets, and well known as the "Saracen's Head Inn," with the license for the ensuing year, bar fixtures, including beer engine, spirit fountain, and gas fittings, all complete, and in excellent condition. The house has just undergone a thorough repair, been painted, &c. Further particulars may be obtained from the proprietor, at the Talbot Inn, Brickfield Hill. 7391

TO LET, a handsome two-story (stone) Villa Residence, on the banks of the Parramatta River, at Bedlam Point, opposite the Red House. The steamers to and fro stop several times daily; the neighbourhood is respectable, and the air salubrious; it is scarcely two miles from the Church at Kissing Point (nearer Sydney). It contains seven rooms, including a dining and drawing-room, servants' pantry, kitchen, poultry-yard, &c. The principal rooms are lofty, and open with French windows on to a raised verandah, commanding a fine view of the river and its bays. It is distant from Sydney about five miles by water, and seven by land; there is a good garden, stocked with fruit trees, and plenty of water, with an extensive run for a cow, &c., fenced in. The present highly respectable tenant will leave in about ten days. Rent, £50 per annum.

ALSO,

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,

To Let, a neat Cottage, close to the above, commanding similar views, containing five rooms and two attics. The two sitting-rooms open on to a raised verandah; and good garden, stocked. It has a poultry-yard, stable, a good run for a cow, &c. Rent, unfurnished, £25 per annum.

For further particulars enquire of Mr. Stubbs, at his Mart, King-street, or Mr. Birnstingl, jeweller, &c., George-street, Sydney.
7562

TO BE LET, for a term of two or three years, the PUBLIC-HOUSE known as the TRAFALGAR INN, on the Bathurst Road, with the License, and one hundred acres of Land,—about forty acres under cultivation. The above house will be let at a moderate rent to a good tenant. Application to be made to Mr. Thomas Jones, Bathurst, or Mr. Thomas Barnes, the proprietor, on the premises, Meadow Flat, Bathurst Road. 6335

FARM OF ABBOTSBURY,

THE above well-known Farm, situated about twelve miles from Parramatta, will be either sold or let. Immediate entrance can be given. Apply to R. A. A. Morehead, Esq., O'Connell-street. 6672

TO BE LET,

A FARM, situate at Penrith, one mile from the Nepean River, containing about five hundred acres of land, with a good cottage, extensive out-buildings, and a large substantial four-railed fence, and divided into paddocks. Immediate possession can be given. For terms, &c., &c., apply to Mrs. MacHenry, George-street North, Sydney. 7286

TO LET,

A STEAM FLOUR MILL, and stores, situated in Newcastle-street, opposite Cox's Hotel, East Maitland. The descriptions of the buildings and engine are as follow:

One stone building, consisting of three stories and cellar, 70 feet by 24 feet

One brick building, adjoining the above, consisting of two stories, 60 feet by 24 feet

One steam engine, of twenty horse power, and capable of working three pairs of stones, with all the necessary machinery complete.

The above to be let for a term of three or five years, at a very moderate rent. The mill is now in course of erection, and will be completed by the 1st of October next. The advantageous situation requires no comment, it being well known as the most eligible on the Hunter.

Principals only will be treated with. Persons desirous of leasing the above are requested to address the undersigned by letter, post paid, which will meet with immediate attention.

JOHN SMITH.
Newcastle, June 3.

P.S.—Should the above premises not be let by the 1st of October next, a PARTNER will be wanted (with a small capital) who understands the entire management of a flour mill in all its branches. 7449

SALES BY AUCTION.

Rosewood Cabinet Pianoforte, Fashionable Household Furniture, Splendid Scripture Engravings, Books; and Horse, Carriage, and Harness.

J. K. HEYDON will sell by auction, at Bank-street, Chippendale, on

MONDAY, 17TH JUNE,
at eleven o'clock,

In consequence of the proprietor's removing—
A quantity of fashionable and useful Household Furniture
Excellent full-toned cabinet rosewood Pianoforte
Splendid Scriptural Engravings, in elegant gilt frames, and
About 100 volumes well-selected Books
Amongst the furniture will be found marble and fancy tables of the newest style, bookcase, card tables, pedestal sideboard, &c.

ALSO,

A hooded Phaeton, Horse, and Harness, with pole and cross-bar for double harness, when required.

Terms—Cash. 7788

MILCH COWS.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN ROLFE, LATE OF BERRIMA.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

JOHN G. COHEN, has received instructions to sell by auction, at his rooms, 365, George-street, opposite the Market, on

MONDAY, THE 17TH JUNE
At twelve o'Clock precisely,

Fifty-five Milch Cows, at present depasturing on Richard Loseby's run, on the Shoalhaven River, near Boro.

ALSO,

Twenty-five head last year's increase of the above, Calves under six months given in. Twenty of the Cows have been broken to bail, and the remainder are quiet cattle.

Terms at sale. 7532

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

June 14. — *John Dalton*, brig, 254 tons, Captain Denton, from Manila, 7th April, and Anjer, 12th May, with sugar, &c. Passengers—Mr. Weldredge, Mr. and Mrs. Marks, four daughters, and a son, and Captain Orr.

*** A ship and schooner to the southward at sundown: they had not entered the Heads at twelve o'clock.

DEPARTURES.—None.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 13.—*Mary*, 14, Nutt, from the Hawkesbury, with 41,000 shingles; *Lapwing*, 24, Noon, from Shoalhaven, in ballast; *Elizabeth*, 58, Riley, from the Richmond, with 25,000 feet cedar, 10 cwt. butter; *Sophia Jane*, steamer, 156, Stericker, from Wollongong, with corn and potatoes.

June 14.—*George*, 32, Morgan, from Newcastle, with coals; *Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with 10 tons tallow, 200 bushels grain, &c.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

June 13.—*Jane*, 42, Steel, for Moreton Bay, in ballast; *Dolphin*, 16, Nicholson, for Jerringong, with sundries; *Resolution*, 49, M'Veigh, for the Richmond, with sundries; *Sophia Jane*, steamer, 156, Stericker, for Wollongong, with sundries.

June 14.—*George*, 32, Morgan, for Newcastle, with sundries: *Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries.

CLEARANCES.

June 14.—*Tenasserim*, barque, Captain Mackenzie, for Kamtschatka, in ballast. Passengers—Mr. A. R. Borcherds, and Mrs. Fitzpatrick and female servant.

June 14.—*William*, barque, Captain Bolger, for the Whale Fishery. Passengers—Mrs. and Miss Bolger, Mr. Bolger, Miss Fisk, and a female servant.

IMPORTS.

June 13.—*Corsair*, steamer, Captain Taggart, from Port Phillip and Launceston: 1560 bushels wheat, 199 bags oats, 46 boxes pipes, 1 case apparel, Campbell; 57 bags salt, Boyd and Co; 100 bags flour, King; 40 bags flour, G. Thorne; 1 case apparel, Dean; 51 packages apples, 6 bundles trees, Brittanie; 1 package apples, Burgess; 1 case fruit, Dawes; 200 bushels oats, 20 bags potatoes.

June 14.—*John Dalton*, brig, 254 tons, Captain Denton, from Manila: 4790 bags sugar, 171 boxes tea, 1 case cigars, W. Fanning; 1 case (a jar of preserves), W. S. Orr; 1 case plate, George Chisholm.

EXPORTS.

June 13.—*Bee*, brig, Captain Purcell, for Taranaki, Port Nicholson, and the South Sea Islands: 400 ewes, 300 bars iron, 40 bundles hoop iron, 6 puncheons and 20 hogsheads rum, 3 barrels gin, 37 kegs tobacco, 200 bags flour, 25 barrels Dunbar's beer, 30 cases port and sherry wine, 60 boxes soap, 10 chests and 20 boxes tea, 5 boxes pipes, 4 trunks boots and shoes, 50 iron pots, 50 barrels pitch, 6 bales sundries.

BOYD TOWN.

Arrivals.—June 5. *Jane and Emma*, cutter, Irvine, from Sydney, put in through stress of weather; *Mary Ann*, Brown, from Sydney to Launceston, put in through stress of weather. 10. *Corsair*, steamer, Taggart, from Launceston to Sydney, put in for fuel. 11. *Lord Hobart*, from Hobart Town, for a cargo of cattle.

Departures.—June 9. *Jane and Emma*, Irvine, for Launceston, resumed her voyage; *Mary Ann*, schooner, Brown, from Sydney, resumed her voyage for Launceston; *Comet*, schooner, Cook, for New Zealand, with cattle and horses. 11. *Corsair*, steamer, Taggart, for Sydney.

Vessels in Harbour.—*Edward*, schooner, Tallan, Bay Fishing; *Lord Hobart*, Johnson, discharging; *Rebecca*, barque, refitting.

CANTON.

The *Bengalee*, Boadle, from Hobart Town, arrived 3rd November. The *Ruby*, Dangerfield, from Australia, arrived 9th November, and was advertised for London. The brigantine *Fair Barbadian*, was advertised for sale by public auction. The *Warlock* was advertised for Calcutta. The *Petrel*, Woodbery, sailed on [illegible], of the *Countess of Minto*, died at Canton on 4th November.

Schooner "O. C. Raymond."—By the arrival of the ship *Natchez*, from Valparaiso, arrived here on the 19th instant, further particulars have been received concerning the movements of this vessel, which arrived at that place about the 1st September, and previous to the *Natchez* leaving Callao, Captain Dennison had arrived there in a whale ship, having given up the schooner to his mate, who was getting a Chilian flag with a view to employment on the South American Coast. Captain Dennison, who had also, it is said, gone by the name of Feasing, had sold the Sycee silver from his vessel for doubloons, and intimated that he had sent them to some place in China which no European had visited before, and had impressed people with the opinion that he had discovered a new field of commercial enterprise, and had profited by it; he talked of going to the United States and also of returning to China.—*Canton Press*, 23rd December.

The Cutter "Jane Scott."—This vessel, which was reported ashore at the Bellinger, having been got off, took in a cargo of cedar for Sydney, and left there on the 26th May; but an easterly gale coming on, she was compelled to stand out to sea. The wind soon veered round to the westward, and increased to such a degree that she was driven out of sight of land, and did not make it again until fourteen days after, when they put into Broulee, and obtained some provisions. There were four men and a woman passenger on board, and their sufferings must have been extreme, having been eight days with only a biscuit and half a pint of water each per diem. To add to their misfortunes, after leaving Broulee the whole of her canvas was blown clean away, and they arrived off the signal station yesterday at the mercy of the winds, when two of the pilots repaired to her assistance (Messrs. Gibson and Bainbridge), and being joined by Mr. Powell, in the Water Police Boat, they towed her safely into Watson's Bay. One of the crew had swam through the surf at Bondi, upon whose arrival in Sydney the *Sophia Jane* was dispatched to bring her up to the Albion Wharf.

The *Skerne* will clear at the Custom House this morning, and sail to-morrow for London.

The *John Dalton* was compelled to anchor between the heads yesterday, having been becalmed, and a heavy swell setting in; she has made a fine passage from Manila, having touched at Anjer. The brig *Alfred* left Manila for Sydney direct three days before, with about 90 tons sugar and 25 tons rope. The brig *Sarah*, Captain Mossman, had left Manila for Singapore to seek a cargo for Sydney; in the event of her not being successful there she would proceed to Batavia. The brig *Brothers* had been sold at Singapore for the sum of 7000 dollars. The *Trinidad* had proceeded on to China, with a cargo of rice. The barque *Hope* was loading at Manila for China, and the ship *Emperor* for Europe. The *Lucy Sharp* sailed thence for London on the 2nd April, and the *Duke of Wellington* for Cork; also, the brig *Anne*, for China, left on the 1st April.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

June.		Sun rises	Sun sets	High Water morn	High Water even
15	SATURDAY	7 7	4 53	7 42	8 6
17	SUNDAY	7 7	4 53	8 30	8 54

New Moon, June 16, 30 m. past 10, morning.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1844.

"*Sworn to no master, of no sect am I.*"

DEBATE ON THE GOVERNOR'S SALARY BILL.

The debate of Thursday evening, on the bill for fixing the salary of our future Governors, elicited some very questionable sentiments. Foremost of these was Mr. Windeyer's proposition, that "the Governor of a colony, being in fact the officer appointed by the home Government to watch and take care of the interests of the mother country in the colony, ought to be paid by the mother country." The inference is good, but the postulate hateful. We have always thought that the most dangerous delusion that could seize upon the mind of a Governor, is the doctrine here laid down—namely, that his paramount duty is to protect the interests of the Crown. It is dangerous, because it assumes that the interests of the Crown are adverse to those of the subject; that there is between the parties a species of rivalry, if not of antagonism; and that the one cannot be protected but at the expense of the other. And what an assumption is this! How repugnant to the genius of a free constitution—how irreconcilable with the sentiment of loyalty amongst a free people! Britons are taught from the cradle to believe that their Sovereign reigns exclusively for the good of his subjects; that the stability of his throne is but another name for the permanency of their general weal; that the splendour of his Crown is but the emblem of their national honour; and that his royal prerogatives are held in trust for their guardian care. If this be true, the Crown can have no interests distinct from those of the commonwealth; and to talk of Governors being bound to *protect* those interests *as* something distinct, is to talk nonsense.

Viewing the doctrine in the shape in which it was put by Mr. Windeyer, we can make nothing of it but this—that Governors are to protect the interests of the empire from any aggressions on the part of those sections of it committed to their rule; in other words, to take care that the colonies do not trench on the rights of the mother country. Granted. But we contend it is equally their duty to take care that the mother country does not trench on the rights of the colonies. We have not before us the oaths of office administered to these high functionaries; but we believe they swear to exercise their viceregal powers with impartial justice to all. And this is not only right, but politic. The only ground upon which the colonies can regard the parent state with feelings of affection, and rejoice in their connexion with her, and cheerfully submit to her imperial authority, is the conviction that she studies their welfare, and will not compromise it for selfish interests of her own. The surest way for a Governor to shake this conviction, and to alienate these attachments, is to set up the obnoxious doctrine in question—a doctrine admirably calculated for scattering the seeds of disaffection, disloyalty, and rebellion.

Another observation in Mr. Windeyer's speech worthy of comment, is the very consolatory assurance, that "the colonists must make up their minds to be poor for many years to come." Such of them as have immersed themselves over head and ears in debt, and encumbered their estates with mortgages, may doubtless take this assurance home to their bosoms; but as applicable to "*the colonists*" in the larger sense, to the aggregate community, we wholly dissent from its truth. We firmly believe that before "many years to come," the colony will have attained a prosperity more solid and durable than she has ever yet experienced. Our rea-[illegible] stated, that we need not now do more than record our protest against Mr. Windeyer's prophetic croaking.

Nor can we pass in silence Mr. Hamilton's extraordinary gratulations on the French doings at Tahiti. He "for one was *glad*" at these doings!—"*glad*," at one of the most monstrous outrages ever perpetrated by the strong upon the weak! "*glad*," that an inoffensive Queen, as independent in her sphere as the Queen of Great Britain, should first have been plundered, and then literally banished from her own dominions, at the cannon's mouth! "*glad*," that the labours of half a century to introduce amongst a barbarous and idolatrous people the blessings of civilization and pure Christianity, should have been nullified in order to make way for the dogmas of Popery! Truly, Mr. Hamilton, your heart must be made of curious stuff, when it can exult in the contemplation of violence like this, and of sufferings like these. As a loyal Briton, jealous for the national honour, which stood pledged to Pomare's protection, and as an orthodox Protestant, conscientiously opposed to the spread of Romanism, we should have expected that on this subject, instead of being "*glad*," your heart would bleed.

SWAN RIVER.

Previous accounts received from Swan River were to the 23rd March; we have now before us papers to the 24th April, inclusive.

The Legislative Council had been adjourned on the 28th March to the 25th April, without any more business having been done than was stated in our last accounts. The proposed introduction of an Act to authorise the receiving of the evidence of Aborigines in Courts of Justice, and of an Act to prevent the Unauthorised Occupation of Crown Lands, had given rise to much dissatisfaction. On the subject of the latter, a public meeting had been held, and a deputation appointed to wait upon the Governor, to point out the hardship of laying any fresh taxes on the colonists, who were already so deeply depressed from the excessive price of labour, and the small remuneration obtained for produce. The Governor had expressed his fears that he could do nothing to relieve them; but stated that he expected despatches on the subject of labour, from Lord Stanley, per *Trusty*, as he had offered some suggestions to His Lordship on the propriety of a loan to be appropriated to Emigration, in anticipation of a subsequent land fund.

We observe that *John Gavin*, one of the Parkhurst boys, had been tried and found guilty of the murder of a youth named George Pollard, son of a respectable settler on the Murray, to whom this *Gavin* was apprenticed. He subsequently confessed his crime, and stated that it was at first his intention to have murdered Mrs. Pollard, but that he was fearful of being apprehended by the young man, and therefore took the opportunity of despatching him. He was executed, and died apparently penitent.

The government contracts for fresh meat (beef and mutton) for 1845, have been taken at 3½d. per lb.; last year they were taken at 6½d. Meat was retailing at 3d. and 4d. per lb.—the flockmasters having made arrangements for slaughtering their own cattle.

We do not observe anything else calling for notice in these papers.

SINGAPORE.

The last intelligence received from Singapore was to the 24th January. We have now before us papers to the 28th March. The news so far as Singapore itself is concerned is not of so much importance as that which these papers contain relative to China.

The chief topic of discussion at Singapore, as well as at Calcutta, Bombay, &c., appears to be the advantages to be derived from an extension of steam communication. Various projects were on foot, amongst others the establishment of a direct steam communication between Singapore and China. At Calcutta some apprehensions were entertained in consequence of the threatened abandonment by the Peninsular and Oriental Company of the direct line between Suez and Calcutta, and including Bombay as the last of places at which the steamers should in future touch; and on the other hand it is contended that the advantages of a direct steam communication between the Straits and Suez, or Bombay, are too evident to require illustration or advocacy.

The *Singapore Free Press* of the 1st February contradicts a statement which it had formerly made to the effect that the Dutch had hoisted their flag on Bali and Lombock, and states, on authority, that the only objects of the treaty which the Dutch had concluded with the powers on these islands, was to engage them in aiding in suppressing piracy, and to protect property in cases of shipwreck.

On the 22nd January H. M. S. *Cornwallis* sailed from Singapore, having on board Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, G.C.B., accompanied by H. M. brigs of war *Wanderer*, and *Harlequin*, and H. C. steamer *Diana*. The brigs and the steamer were under orders to proceed to Acheen to demand reparation for the various outrages which had been committed by some of the chiefs of that coast on British subjects. On Saturday, the 24th February, the steamer *Diana* returned to Singapore, and the following is a brief account of the proceedings, taken from the *Penang Gazette* of 17th February.

The steamer *Diana* returned from Acheen and the Pedier Coast, on Friday, but we regret to learn that all the objects for which she and H. M. Sloops *Harlequin* and *Wanderer* proceeded thither, have not been fully accomplished.—It appears that the first port they made was Acheen, where a demand for the pillage of the Grab brig *Fattal Khair* at Qualla Battu, by one Tookoo Abbass, was insisted upon; but after various evasions and delays on the part of the Rajah and his Ministers, the vessels proceeded at once to Qualla Battu, the principal buildings of which, together with the dwelling house of the Chieftain abovementioned, who had previously quitted it and fled, were set fire to and destroyed. The force subsequently sailed for Murdoo, the scene of the outrages committed on the brig *Robert Spankie*, but met with considerable opposition from the Natives, who collected in great numbers on the banks of the river or creek, to dispute the landing, firing through the topes and jungle upon the boats as they moved up, by which we are concerned to state two of our men were killed and eight wounded, amongst the latter Lieutenant Chads, of the *Harlequin*, and Mr. Brooke, of Borneo, who was a volunteer fighting, although numbers of the enemy were killed, and the rest had escaped in directions where it was impossible to follow them, it was deemed advisable to discontinue the contest, on which the town of and all the houses about Murdoo were burnt to the ground, and the boats returned to the ships. The *Harlequin* and *Wanderer* were left at Murdoo, on their way back to this port, and may be hourly expected.

We regret to observe that a very large number, about eighty, British seamen are in great distress at Singapore, in consequence of the system adopted by commanders of vessels discharging British seamen and taking natives in their places, and also in many instances leaving the port short handed. This latter evil the British resident considers he has power to remedy, and will interfere; but he cannot prevent commanders of vessels from shipping natives. The seamen suffer the more in consequence of the high prices of provisions and lodging.

It is in contemplation to establish an hospital in Singapore for paupers, of whom, especially Chinese, there are a great number in an abject state of misery and disease. A Chinese merchant named Cham Chan Sang, had left 2000 dollars, by will, to be devoted towards such a purpose, and another Chinese, Tan Tock Sing, had offered to give 5000 dollars more. It was proposed to unite with it an hospital for European seamen. The Government had at first thrown cold water on the project, being of opinion that the proposal of an establishment of a hospital for Chinese paupers had originated in European prejudice; but a public meeting of Europeans and Chinese had been held, at which resolutions were passed, showing that both were equally desirous. We observe too that a project was on foot for establishing a school and asylum for destitute females, either European or of European parents, of whom, especially of the young, it appears there are considerable numbers.. We observe that Tan Tock Sing, the generous Chinese merchant above alluded to, was sworn in, before the Court of Judicature, on the 26th February, as a Justice of the Peace for the settlement at Singapore. The French Missionaries at Singapore, having commenced building a Church, but being without funds to complete it, had made an appeal to the public.

Amongst the deaths we notice that of J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq., Secretary to the Law Commission, who was found dead in his bed on the 1st March; and that of Joseph Warren Revere Balestier, aged 24, son of the United States Consul at Singapore.

We believe we have noticed the principal matters of interest in these papers except as regards China, which will be given in another place.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday.

The Council met at the usual hour.

RETURNS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table returns which had been moved for on the 5th June, by Dr. Nicholson, of the expenses for the support of the Lighthouses and Pilot Stations at Sydney and Port Phillip, of the rates of pilotage levied on vessels entering and leaving these ports, and of the gross amount collected during the year 1843. These returns he said had not been made up exactly in the form described by the honorable member, but as nearly to it as could be done, and he believed they would afford all the information required.

AUSTRALIAN METHODISTS.

Dr. LANG, in pursuance of notice, moved for leave to bring in "A Bill to remove doubts as to the validity of certain marriages to be had and solemnized within the colony of New South Wales, by Ministers of the Australian Methodist Society, and to regulate the registration of certain marriages, baptisms, and burials." This bill, he said, had been drawn up on the model of bills of a similar character which had been passed in favour or other bodies by the late Legislative Council. It might be known to honorable members that, besides the body known as Wesleyan Methodists in the mother country, there existed another numerous body, known as Primitive Methodists, who had seceded a length of time from the original body, on the ground that the form of government established by that body was too aristocratical, or oligarchical. The government was vested wholly in the hands of a number of the senior ministers of the body, wholly independent of the laity, who had no voice whatever in the government. On the other hand, with the Primitive Methodists, the power of the ministers was counterbalanced by a representation of the laity, and this he believed was the point on which the secession of the Primitive Methodists from the Wesleyan body hinged. The minister presiding at any meeting of the Wesleyan body had the power of at any time dissolving such meeting by merely leaving the chair, and this expedient would of course be adopted when any lay member brought forward any propositions which were not altogether palatable to such minister. In England, the Primitive Methodists amounted in number to 130,000; in Ireland, to 16,000; and with another body of 25,000 elsewhere, the Primitive Methodists numbered 221,000 persons; who, while they still adhered to the principles of John Wesley, rejected the rules which had been adopted for the government of their Church by those who had followed him. The body in whose behalf he now presented this Bill had been in existence in this colony for the last two years; their fixed congregations in Sydney, amounted to two hundred persons, and they had established a mission which had been actively and benficially employed within this city and its neighbourhood, amongst the humbler classes of society. One great grievance under which they laboured was, that the rite of marriage could not be solemnized between any of the members of their communion, without having recourse to some other religious body to which they did not belong; and another grievance was, that they were equally incapacitated in the registration of births. They claimed to be recognised by law as a separate religious body, and not to be looked on merely as separatists from the Wesleyan Methodists. There were two preachers in connexion with this body in Sydney, one of whom had belonged to the Primitive Methodists in England: the other to the same body in the north of Ireland; one of them, he believed, had, on his arrival in this colony, joined the Wesleyan Methodists here, but finding that the same objections existed here as at home to the form of government, he had, with the assistance of others, organised this body of Primitive Methodists here. He, Dr. Lang, considered that the request was but reasonable, and he had therefore no hesitation in moving for leave to bring in the Bill.

Dr. BLAND seconded the motion.

Mr. COWPER said, that it was not his intention altogether to oppose the present motion, but he thought it desirable that the Council should consider well before they gave their sanction to such a measure as was now proposed to be introduced. He was not so well acquainted with this body of Christians as the honorable and reverend mover of the question now before the House appeared to be, and he thought it likely that there might be some confusion in the minds of honorable members as to their being Wesleyan Methodists. It was but a short time since that he had himself been made aware of the distinction. He was not prepared to support a measure like this in favour of the Australian Methodists, a body but recently heard of, and as he had before said he hoped the Council would recognise by law as a separate religious body those in whose behalf the present application was made.

Mr. ELWIN said that he had a few observations to offer, and these were in support of the motion of the honorable and reverend member for Port Phillip. The grievances under which this body laboured, as he had been informed, went still further than had been stated, for at present not only could not their own ministers solemnise marriages, and they consequently were obliged to have recourse to the Wesleyan Methodists, but they were obliged, in order to share the privileges of that body, to make a declaration which they could not truthfully make. This declaration was, that they belonged to the communion, or were of the congregation, of that body. They could not, in truth, make such a declaration; for, as had been already stated, they were a separate body altogether: and the number in England amounted to 130,000. Before he took upon himself to offer an opinion in favour of this measure, as he had been requested to do by the ministers of this body in Sydney, he had enquired if the status of the body in Sydney was such as to call for the interference or merit the consideration of this Council; and he had been informed that they had two fixed places of worship in Sydney, where five services were performed each Sunday; that the congregations in Sydney amounted to two hundred, and more than this that they had Sunday schools and day schools; that at the former there were from seventy to eighty scholars in attendance, and at the latter forty regular attendants. He did certainly think that these circumstances were sufficient to call for the consideration of the Council, and that this body was deserving of protection and support. As had been stated, the labours of the ministers were directed more particularly to the benefit of the humbler classes, and it could not be doubted that however willing, however desirous the ministers of the Established Church might be to benefit these classes, they could not do so as effectually as these persons, moving in an humble sphere, and coming constantly in contact with them. Considering then that this body had established two places of worship at which congregations amounting to two hundred persons attended, that they had established Sunday schools at which seventy or eighty children were taught, and day schools where useful instruction was imparted to forty children, and that their mission was actively beneficial amongst the lower classes in Sydney, he thought they were fully entitled to the consideration of this Council, and that they ought to have extended to them the same protection and privileges as had been extended to the larger body of Wesleyan Methodists; and that they should be no longer compelled by law, for the purpose of marriage or baptism, to have recourse to another body, and to make a declaration which conscientiously they could not make. He should therefore support the motion for leave to bring in the Bill. The honorable member for Cumberland had called upon the Council to pause, but he could not see that any good could attend delay; if there were any doubt as to the facts which had been stated, there might be a Committee of Enquiry. He had acquired his information from the ministers of the body, who, he must believe, were respectable men; and if the statements which they had made were correct, there could be no doubt that they were fully entitled to have the protection of the Bill.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, that it was a most unusual course to oppose the introduction of a Bill in the way in which this had been opposed; and although he would not say that such a course could not be adopted in respect to any measure, he could not but look upon this as a somewhat insidious opposition. Like the honorable member from Charlotte-Place, all the information which he possessed on the subject had been communicated to him by the ministers of their body. There could, however, be no doubt that this body was labouring under certain grievances, and there were only two ways of relieving them; the one was the very simple way which they had themselves pointed out; the other was to assimilate the law regulating such bodies to the law of England. If the English law had been in force in this colony, the difficulty as to legislation would not have arisen, and these people would have been able to do precisely the same as other bodies. He thought that not having assimilated the law of the colony to the law of England in this respect, the Council was bound to pass the bill now asked for, and he should therefore support the motion for leave to bring it in.

Dr. LANG said that it was evident that the Australian Methodists were suffering under grievances from the present state of the law, and he could certify that they were peculiarly deserving of the consideration of the Council. They had not only laboured successfully amongst the lower classes of the population in Sydney, but they had also come to the resolution of sending two ministers into two of the districts of the interior. Under all the circumstances he considered that they were entitled to the privileges and the countenance they now claimed, and he would therefore again move for leave to bring in the bill.

The question that leave be granted was then put and carried.

The Bill was read a first time and ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Friday next.

MILITARY PROTECTION.

Mr. WINDEYER, in moving "That it be an instruction to the Committee on the efficiency of the Police and state of Hyde Park Barracks, to consider and report upon the subject of the supposed intention of Her Majesty to withdraw one of Her Regiments from this colony," said, that it was not his intention to detain the House by any observations on the object for which the resolution was proposed, as he believed that there was no intention to resist it. He would merely observe, therefore, that the question of retaining troops in the colony was not one of expense to Her Majesty, or of advantage to the colonists to be derived from the expenditure consequent upon the presence of a regiment, although the colonists were certainly entitled to such advantages. He conceived that the colonists had a right to have the troops here; the same necessity which led to their being sent here formerly existed in its full force. True, the colony had ceased to be a penal colony; but that did not lessen the right of the colonists to be protected by the power of Her Majesty against the large numbers of the convict class which had been sent here. Originally the whole of the military force in this colony was employed to keep the convicts in order, and as the number of convicts increased, the number of the military was increased also. And he had no doubt that there were honorable members in the House who recollected the time when, if police magistrates required to remove prisoners from one place to another, they sent in a requisition to the military commandant of the station, wherever it might be, for a regular military escort. This escort duty was one which was very properly paid for by Her Majesty, but had been gradually shuffled off upon the colony with a number of other charges which they ought never been called upon to bear. Indeed, the name of "prisoners," now commonly given to this class of persons, was originally given them by the military escorts. No doubt they thought it more dignified than "convicted felons," and it perhaps reconciled them in some measure to a disagreeable duty. The gentlemen themselves had no objection to the honour and the title thus conferred, and they had by courtesy borne the brevet rank of prisoners ever since. There was, however, a very considerable number of these gentlemen still amongst us, and under less control than ever they were before, and he apprehended that great evils would ensue if the military force of the colony was lessened. It was a matter in which the peace of the city was concerned, and if the military were removed he should not be surprised, in the event of another election, at hearing of a dozen or more houses being sacked. Indeed, on the last occasion, he believed Mr. Lyons had reason to be thankful for his proximity to the Barracks: for if his residence had not been so near, instead of his windows only being broken, the whole premises would have been stripped. So long as a population of this kind was kept up, not reared in the colony, but foisted upon it for the benefit of the mother country, so long had the colonists a right to be protected at the expense of those for whose benefit the convict population was transported to the colony. He would now beg leave to [illegible]

Dr. NICHOLSON seconded the resolution.

The SPEAKER put the question, which was carried without remark.

CHURCH AND SCHOOL ESTATES.

Mr. COWPER, in pursuance of notice, moved an address to his Excellency the Governor, requesting that the undermentioned returns be laid upon the table of this House: A return of the Church and School Estates, and their distribution on 1st January, 1844. A return of the rental arising from the Church and School Estates, on 1st January, 1844. A return of Church and School Estates, leased for twenty years, prior to the promulgation of Act 5 and 6 Victoria, c. 36; together with the Agent's explanatory remarks on the above, and copies of any valuations which he may have of these estates.

Mr. PANTON seconded the motion.

The question was put and carried.

A deputation, consisting of the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer, was appointed to present the address to the Governor.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S SEAT.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the Message received yesterday from the Governor be read, with a view to its being taken into consideration.

Mr. LOWE seconded the motion.

The Message [see yesterday's *Herald*], and the additional instructions from Her Majesty, were read by the clerk at the table.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY then moved that the Speaker leave the chair, and that the House resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the question proposed by the Message.

The motion having been seconded and carried, The Speaker left the chair.

The House resolved itself into Committee.

Mr. ELWIN (in the chair) briefly stated that the question for the determination of the Committee was, whether under the circumstances detailed in the Governor's Message there was a vacancy in the Council such as would enable the Governor to appoint any officer, other than the Colonial Engineer—or any other person, to a seat in the Council, there being at present only eleven non-elective members, of whom five are holders of office?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that the question which the Council was called upon to decide, and the circumstances under which that question arose, were so fully set forth in the Governor's Message and the instructions which had accompanied it, that it was scarcely necessary that he should detain the Council by any observations of his own upon the subject. There were however one or two points to which he wished to call the attention of the Council; and in the first place he would point to the 12th clause of the Act of Parliament 5 and 6 Victoria, c. 76. This clause gave to Her Majesty the power "by any warrant or warrants, to be from time to time issued under Her Majesty's Sign Manual, and countersigned by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to nominate such part of the said Council as, according to this Act, is to be appointed by Her Majesty, and to designate such non-elective members of the said Council either by their proper names, or as holders for the time being of any public office within the said colony;" and the clause then went on to give power to Her Majesty to delegate this power to the Governor of the colony, "which power shall nevertheless be exercised by any such Governor provisionally only, and until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known." The original warrant delegating this power to the Governor was made out in conformity with the Act, "under Her Majesty's Sign Manual, and countersigned by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State," and under that warrant Lieutenant Colonel Barney had been appointed by the Governor to a seat in the Council. The appointment, however, was not addressed to him by name, but as the Colonial Engineer of New South Wales. The Colonial Engineer subsequently resigned his seat in the terms of the 15th clause of the Act; he would now call their attention to the 19th clause of the Act, which provided "That in case of the vacancy of the seat of any non-elective member of the said Council who shall have been designated as the holder of a public office, the seat shal continue vacant until the appointment of another person to fill the same office." From this it would appear that it was not competent for the Governor to fill up the vacancy until another Colonial Engineer should be appointed. He would call the particular attention of the Council to the latter portion of the same clause:—"And in case of the vacancy of the seat of any non-elective member of the said Council, who shall have been so designated by his proper name, it shall be lawful for the Governor of the said colony to designate by name and appoint some person to succeed to the place in the Council of the member so vacating his seat, which appointment shall be valid and effectual, until the same shall be disallowed by Her Majesty, or until a new appointment, made by a warrant, to be issued as aforesaid under Her Majesty's Sign Manual, and countersigned by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State." This portion of the clause evidently was intended to apply to both cases, namely, to that of an office-holder, being a non-elective member, and to a non-elective member not being an office-holder; and it was to give power to Her Majesty to disallow any appointment which might be made by the Governor in either case. By reference to the Additional Instructions which had been forwarded by Her Majesty, it would be seen that the appointment of the Colonial Engineer was inferentially disallowed; it was, at all events, disallowed while the Attorney-General was present in the colony; the words were "the Attorney-General, or in his absence the Colonial Engineer;" and after this instruction he presumed that it would not be competent even if the office of Colonial Engineer were still in existence, if Colonel Barney was still in the colony, for him to occupy a seat in the Council; and as the office of Colonial Engineer had been absolutely abolished, he thought it must be clear that there was an absolute vacancy, and such as to enable the Governor to appoint some other officer than the Colonial Engineer, or other person, to fill the said vacancy. The instruction which had been forwarded to the Governor was not, however, sufficient to constitute an appointment; it was not "issued under the sign manual, *and countersigned by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State*," as required by the Act for the purpose of constituting an original appointment. Indeed this form seemed purposely to have been avoided; and this was merely an instruction confirming the appointments made by the Governor. If he placed a proper construction on the Act of Parliament, and on the instructions from Her Majesty, it was clear that the appointment of the Colonial Engineer was disallowed, and as the instruction was insufficient to constitute the appointment of the Attorney-General, there was clearly a vacancy, and the power remained to the Governor to fill up that vacancy by the appointment either of a person holding an office, or other person. This question however was one purely of law, and he was therefore diffident in expressing a positive opinion upon it, and should be glad to hear the opinions of the legal members of the house. In order to bring the question under discussion, he would submit the following resolution to the House:—"Resolved: That in the opinion of this Committee there is, under the circumstances stated in the Governor's Message of the 13th instant, such a vacancy in the number of the non-elective members of the Council as will enable his Excellency to appoint some other officer than the Colonial Engineer, or other person, to fill the said Vacancy."

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded the resolution

[Considerable hesitation was evinced by honorable members to enter upon the discussion.]

Mr. LOWE said, that as no honorable member appeared disposed to commence the attack on the resolution, he would briefly state the reasons why he should support it. He considered that the appointment, by the Governor, of the Colonial Engineer, was good, and that that of the Attorney-General was absolutely void. But, taking the circumstances as they arose, it would be seen that the next in point of time was that the office of the Colonial Engineer was abolished altogether.

Mr. WENTWORTH: No; the next circumstance in point of time was the resignation of his seat by the Colonial Engineer.

Mr. LOWE continued: The next circumstance in point of time to which he wished to call the attention of the Council was the abolition of the office of Colonial Engineer, and it would be an absurdity to argue that the seat must be kept vacant until another Colonial Engineer was appointed, after the office had been abolished altogether. And had this not been so, the appointment of the Colonial Engineer would have become void immediately on receipt of the instructions now before the House. These instructions did not confirm the appointment of the Colonial Engineer, but in effect disallowed it; neither did they appoint the Attorney-General. Therefore, he contended that the seat was absolutely vacant, and that it was competent to His Excellency the Governor to fill it up by the appointment of any other officer than the Colonial Engineer, or other person, subject always to the pleasure of Her Majesty.

The COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS said that it was not clear to him that there was any vacancy created by the circumstances which had now arisen. It appeared to him that the appointment of the Colonial Engineer, according to these instructions, was void from the beginning, for, at the time he was appointed, the Attorney-General of the colony was in the colony, and had a seat in the Council, and it was only on the return of the present Attorney-General that the member for Camden resigned the office.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that his honorable friend the Collector of Customs was under some misapprehension. His honorable and learned friend Mr. Therry, did not occupy a seat under any authority from the Governor, but the Colonial Engineer was appointed in pursuance of powers delegated to the Governor.

Mr. WENTWORTH observed that the honorable member was then, as now, member for Camden, but so far as the instructions were concerned he could not see how they could be met at all, as the Attorney-General could never be out of the colony.

Mr. THERRY said that he did not at any time occupy a seat in this Council by appointment of the Governor; neither was it compulsory on the Governor to appoint the Attorney-General, he might at his option appoint any other officer.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, he should be very glad if he could arrive at the same conclusion as the honorable the Colonial Secretary, and the honorable member from Horbury Terrace; and no one would be more happy than he to replace the Attorney-General in a seat in this Council. But although it must be admitted that the Act of Parliament was defective, he was not one who would attempt to drive a coach and six through an Act of Parliament, unless he saw a sufficient gap for it to pass through. He agreed with the honorable member from Horbury Terrace, that the appointment of the Colonial Engineer was good, and that the appointment of the Attorney-General was bad: but he could not draw the same conclusions as the honorable member because there were various intermediate stages in the proceedings with which the Council must be well acquainted, although the honorable member wished to keep them altogether out of sight. The Colonial Engineer, acting in accordance with the 15th clause of the Act, had resigned his seat, to which he had been appointed as the holder of an office, before these instructions of Her Majesty were issued, and before the Attorney-General was appointed, and the vacancy caused by that resignation must necessarily come within the 19th clause, which provided that "the seat shall continue vacant until the appointment of another person to fill the same office." It could not be argued here that the office of Colonial Engineer was abolished, for in fact it was not abolished until the month of January following; it was in existence at the time Colonel Barney vacated his seat, and for months afterwards; and it was clear therefore that it was not competent for the Governor to fill up the vacancy, except by another person holding the same office. He could not see why the Government should feel all the difficulty which they appeared to feel on this occasion, nor why they should attempt to foist upon this House the decision of a question which they might decide themselves. He could not see why the Attorney-General should not at once be appointed Colonial Engineer, and take his seat as such. This would be a simple and straight-forward way of cutting the Gordian knot. He was willing, however, to admit that the difficulty which had arisen in this case, was one which had not been foreseen, and consequently not provided against in the Act of Parliament; it was not, he imagined, at all contemplated by the framer of the Act, that any person occupying a seat in the Council as holder of an office would resign that seat, nor that in the case of an holder of an office occupying a seat as such, that the office itself would be abolished; these things had not been foreseen; they were *casus omissi* in the Act. If the Council could interfere at all, he thought that the proper and constitutional mode of interfering would be to bring in a bill to supply the deficiencies in the Act, and to enable the Governor to fill up such vacancies if any such should occur in future. He would not vote against what he considered to be the plain reading of the Act of Parliament, and it was his opinion that it was not competent for the Governor to fill up the vacancy in the method proposed. He did not mean to say that if the Council decided that it might be so filled, their decision would be impugned, but he certainly thought they would be voting in a way not warranted by a fair interpretation of the Act. Whatever his own wishes might be on the subject actually before the House, he felt the less disposed to help the government out of this dilemma, as the government had its law officers to refer to on these points, and if the government neglected to consult with its constitutional advisers it could not be expected that this Council would come to their relief. The Governor in his message confessed that he himself had committed the blunders, and he was not inclined to push an Act of Parliament beyond its meaning to get rid of the effects of such a blunder. Not that he questioned the transcendant abilities of this transcendant personage, but he did not consider him to be that universal genius which Buffon was represented to have been, nor if he committed many more such blunders as these would posterity give him credit for being so.

Mr. HAMILTON said that the concluding observations of the honorable member were in his opinion altogether out of place, not at all called for, and as unjustifiable as uncalled for. He believed that the warrants for the appointment of members to this Council were all made out in the office of the honorable member for Camden, who was then Attorney-General. He asked the honorable member for Camden whether it was not so? And if so, the head of the Government was certainly not open to those animadversions which the hon. and learned member for Sydney rarely allowed an opportunity to escape of heaping upon him.

Mr. WINDEYER.—Order, order.

Mr. HAMILTON.—I repeat it.

The CHAIRMAN called the honorable member to order.

Mr. HAMILTON bowed to the decision of the Chair, but called upon the honorable member from Camden for a reply to his question.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, that the question put was in effect whether what the Governor said in his Message was true or false. The Governor said that he had committed the error. Did he, or did the honorable member for Camden?

Dr. NICHOLSON thought it extremely desirable that the honorable member for Camden should afford some explanation on the subject.

After a pause,

Mr. WENTWORTH wished to say a few words in reply to what had fallen from the honorable member from Cassilis, as to his never losing an opportunity of attacking the head of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN said, that as that honorable member had been stopped by being called to order, it would be scarcely in order to reply.

Mr. WENTWORTH submitted to this decision, but added that if he embraced one-half the opportunities afforded for attack, he should have no other occupation.

Mr. FOSTER resumed the debate, and expressed his opinion that there might, without any stretching of the Act of Parliament, and by merely putting a fair construction upon it, be deemed to be such a vacancy as to enable the Governor to appoint. He was of opinion with the honorable member from Horbury Terrace, that the 19th clause could only be taken to apply to such offices as continued in existence; otherwise, supposing that the offices of the six office-holders who were to hold seats in the Council were to be abolished, then these seats must remain vacant, and thus render inoperative the principle of the Act of Parliament, which was that at least one-third of the members of the Council should be non-elective. Again, the Governor had power only to appoint provisionally, until the pleasure of Her Majesty was known; and that pleasure had been made known; and it was that the Colonial Engineer should occupy a seat only in the absence of the Attorney-General. The appointment of the Colonial Engineer was, therefore, virtually disallowed; and admitting, as he did, that the appointment of the Attorney-General had been improper, and was void from the beginning, yet, as the office of Colonial Engineer no longer existed, he was of opinion that the vacancy was not one which came within the 19th clause of the Act, and that the Council could safely and legally vote that the seat was vacant.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that after the able manner in which the question had been argued by the honorable member for Northumberland, he should not take up the time of the Committee except to reply to the question which had been put by the honorable member from Cassilis to his honorable and learned friend the member for Camden; and when he stated the facts, he thought that the Committee would be of opinion that the Government was not justly open to the animadversions cast upon it by the honorable member for Sydney. When the Act of Parliament arrived in this colony all the operations necessary to be carried on were, of course, new, and it gave him, and all concerned, trouble enough to work the Act. He prepared drafts of the warrants appointing the non-elective members, and they were transmitted in due course to the law officers of the Crown, and were altered and modified in some particulars, and sent back to him approved, and from these drafts the original warrants were made out. When the Attorney-General arrived in the colony, it was deemed advisable that he should take his seat as soon as possible in the Council, and if any error was committed in the appointment, he, the Colonial Secretary must be blamed for it, for believing that the warrants under which the non-elective members had been previously appointed were sufficient, he had thought such a warrant would be sufficient for the Attorney-General also.

Mr. WINDEYER enquired when, if at all, the office of Colonial Engineer had been abolished.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, the office had been abolished since January. Colonel Barney had given it up and gone to England. He could not state whether a formal resignation had been sent in or not. The office was considered wholly abolished.

Mr. THERRY said, that he had not thought it due to himself when so peremptorily called upon in the heat of debate, to make any hasty assertions as to the part he had or had not in drawing up the warrants alluded to. He did not sufficiently recollect the matter now to enable him to certify what did take place. It might have been that the drafts of the warrants might have been sent to his office, and if he was satisfied that they were sufficient he very possibly might have marked them approved. The better way to arrive at the facts would be to move for copies of such correspondence as took place upon the matter. With respect to what took place after Mr. Plunkett's arrival, however, he had no hand or part in the matter; the condition on which he held the office of Attorney-General was that it should be during the absence of Mr. Plunkett only; and after the morning on which the vessel bringing back Mr Plunkett entered the harbour he never performed one act as Attorney-General; nor was he in a position to do so. He should not now enter into any discussion on the question before the Council, but merely state that he agreed with the honorable member for Northumberland, and should vote for the resolution proposed by the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. WINDEYER said he could not vote for the resolution. He agreed with both the honorable member for Northumberland and the honorable member from Horbury Terrace, that

here was a vacancy in the Council; and the difficulty was how that vacancy was to be filled. He contended that the vacancy could not be filled in the mode proposed; there had in fact been no abolition of the office of Colonial Engineer; it was doubtful even whether Colonel Barney had resigned the office; and the case was therefore analagous to the old rotten boroughs at home; the soul of those boroughs, population, was gone, but still they were boroughs for the purpose of returning members to parliament; here the soul of the seat, namely the salary attached to the office of Colonial Engineer, was gone; but the office might still be retained, like Old Sarum, for the purpose of filling a seat in that Council. As he had before said, there could be no doubt that there was a vacancy, and that vacancy could only be filled up in the manner pointed out by the Act, and that was by the appointment of some other person to the office of Colonial Engineer. He should have been glad to have given a silent vote on this occasion, or not to have voted at all, but his opinions were so strong upon the point that he could not avoid expressing them, and he could not vote in favour of the resolution.

Mr. LITHGOW observed, that Her Majesty had disallowed the appointment of the Colonial Engineer.

Mr. WINDEYER said, that increased the difficulties; for although Her Majesty had, by powers invested in her by the Act, disallowed the appointment, this Council could not do that which was contrary to the Act, nor could the Governor by appointing another officer or person contrary to the Act.

Mr. FOSTER said, that the 19th clause was intended to apply only to appointments approved by Her Majesty. The Governor appointed only provisionally, and Her Majesty might deem it advisable to have other office-holders than those selected by the Governor in the Council, and might, therefore, disallow the appointments made by the Governor.

Mr. WINDEYER said, that the honorable member for Durham wanted to leap over the difficulty; but the fact was, that Her Majesty had approved the appointment of the Colonial Engineer; and in his resigning after occupying his seat for three days, the pleasure of Her Majesty had been done, it it might be so said. And the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure could not restore a power which had already gone, as was the case here, from the Colonial Engineer's having resigned in pursuance of the 19th clause.

Mr. HAMILTON thought that there would be no difficulty if it was clear that the 19th clause applied only to seats which were complete in all their parts, namely, after appointment provisionally made by the Governor, and subsequently confirmed by her Majesty.

Mr. FOSTER said, that he had already stated his opinion that such was the application of the 19th clause, and that it was clear that her Majesty had not confirmed the appointment of the Colonial Engineer.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, that another difficulty arose on the face of the letter of instructions, from which it appeared that it had been represented to her Majesty that the Governor amongst others had nominated "the Attorney-General, or in his absence the Colonial Engineer," whereas the fact was that the Colonial Engineer had been absolutely appointed, and not as a mere *locum tenens*. And if this were not the case the Queen could not over-ride an Act of Parliament any more than this Council, and the better course would be to bring in a Bill as he had before suggested.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said he doubted whether it was competent for the Council to pass such a bill.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, that it was competent for the Council to pass any Bill not contrary to the law of England, and a Bill to supply the deficiencies in this Act would not be contrary to the law of England.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that his object in rising was merely to account for what was apparently an error, namely, in reciting the appointment of "the Attorney-General, or in his absence, the Colonial Engineer." The fact was that the original warrants were not sent home, but a mere statement of the facts, and as it was intended that the Colonial Engineer should only hold the seat in the absence of the Attorney-General, the apparent mistake had arisen.

Mr. LAMB said, that he adhered to the opinion which he had already expressed, and the arguments of the honorable member opposite had only had the effect of placing themselves in two dilemmas, to either of which he left them. One of their arguments was, that their was a resignation in accordance with the 15th clause, and that the vacancy came within the meaning of the 19th clause; another argument was that this was altogether a *casus omissus*, for which the Act made no provision at all, and for which further legislation was necessary. He hoped that the Council would not be led away by the fallacious arguments they had used, and he should vote as in his conscience he believed he ought, for the resolution.

Mr. THERRY contended, that the right of the allowance on the part of the Queen extended as much to the official members as to those who were appointed by name only, and that the disallowance of the Colonial Engineer's appointment was an absolute and complete disallowance of the retention by such an officer of a seat in the Council, during the presence in the colony of the Attorney-General. Supposing that his learned friend, Mr. Plunkett, had not come to the colony at all, and that he (Mr. Therry) had continued to hold the appointment of Attorney-General, with no right to a seat in Council by virtue of that office, but sitting merely as he then did as the member for Camden, he would maintain that the Colonial Engineer could not have retained his seat.

Mr. WENTWORTH did not intend to detain the House by going any further into the present discussion, which had already been too lengthy, but must protest against the supposition hazarded by the honorable and learned member from Horbury Terrace, that he was placed in a dilemma relative to his suggested plan for bringing in a Bill to determine the question at issue. The present occurrence had either been provided for, or it had not; if it was provided for, there was of course an end of all question, but if not, he would deny that the question could be got rid of in the simple way supposed by the honorable and learned gentleman.

Mr. WALKER said, that although honorable and learned members had made a great display of their ingenuity in the discussion of this interesting question, he had not yet been able to form a conclusion upon the legal point at issue. He was wholly disposed to vote with the motion of the Colonial Secretary, unless he could be satisfied that it would be attended with results tending to bring a question upon the legality of their future measures. (Hear, hear.) If this could be shown he should feel compelled to change his present views, but if not he could see no tangible reason why by leaping over all mere technical differences they should not give the House the benefit of the learned Attorney-General's assistance.

Dr. LANG said, that in his profession, after having gone through the arguments, it was their custom to come to what was called the improvement, and as there had been already abundance of arguments, the improvement in the present instance would be to come at once to the question itself. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Both parties he was sure were desirous of seeing the honorable and learned Attorney-General back again into the seat which he had before so ably filled, and the way in which the matter had been contended—upon trifling differences—reminded him forcibly of the story which most honorable members must have heard of two knights errant fighting over the question of whether a shield, which they had viewed from opposite sides, was a gold or a silver one, when, in point of fact, they were both right, as it was covered with gold on the one side and with silver on the other. He trusted that honorable members who could not find their way through this five-barred gate of legal difficulty, would boldly leap their steeds over it, and thus get rid of all that could embarrass the Council in coming to a vote upon the subject. (Hear.) The want of provision in the Act of Parliament to determine a question of this nature was another proof of the absurdity of legislating at a distance upon the very minutiæ of a measure like this, without leaving the colony any voice in the matter, and he trusted these awkward occurrences would speedily be remedied, and future questions of a similar nature prevented, by either leaving these matters more to the colony itself, or making the popular voice the only medium of an appointment to a seat in that Council.

The question was then put and carried without a dissentient voice, Messrs. Wentworth and Windeyer having previously retired.

The Council having resumed its sittings, the resolution passed in Committee was reported to and approved of by the Council. It was then ordered, upon the motion of the Colonial Secretary, to be communicated to his Excellency the Governor in the usual manner by the Speaker and Colonial Treasurer.

GOVERNORS' SALARY BILL.

Mr. WINDEYER moved that the above Bill might be read a third time.

Mr. HAMILTON said, that decided as his opinions were against the proposed measure of reducing the salary of the Governor to the extent of £1000, he could not deny himself the opportunity at that, its third stage, of once more protesting against its adoption, and, if necessary, he was prepared to press the question to a division. Since the previous evening he had conversed with many who were as strongly convinced as himself of the impolicy of such a measure, and the expressions of one gentleman were so condemnatory of it, that he could not avoid mentioning them to the House. This gentleman had said, that alhough naturally unwilling to part with his own salary, he would much rather the Council should have taken £200 a year from it than that they should have inflicted what he believed would prove a serious injury to the colony, by touching the salary of the Governor. (Hear, hear.) So far from agreeing with the honorable and learned member for Durham that the Council had began its retrenchments at the right end in singling out the largest salary as the first object of attack, he was sure that the year would scarcely elapse before they would see the ill effects of this mis-placed economy. (Hear, hear.) He was not in the Council during the honorable and learned member's reply on the previous evening, but there was one part of that gentleman's address upon which he must offer a remark or two.—He (Mr. Hamilton) might have expressed opinions which had rendered him unpopular; but he must deny that he was anti-colonial. It was true he had been but a few years in the country, but he possessed as strong a desire for its welfare and prosperity as any. And although the free expression of his opinions might subject him to misrepresentation, and might render him unpopular, he should not shrink from uttering what he conscientiously believed to be true, because the honorable and learned member for Durham had been pleased to think him anti-colonial. If in the honorable and learned gentleman's view, to be colonial was to be anti-English, he must remain under the imputation; but he would fearlessly assert, in his own defence, that whether he was merely a temporary sojourner upon these shores, or whether his lot was cast permanently among them, he had no other object in view than to promote the lasting welfare of the colony. (Hear, hear.) He could well perceive the ill effect which such a measure as that would have upon English minds; and he hoped that honorable members, even at that stage of the Bill, would pause before they determined upon selecting as an object for their first attack the imperial office, the only one which formed a connecting link between the colony and the parent Government. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WINDEYER said in reply, that he was glad to observe that no other honorable member seemed disposed to prolong a discussion at that stage of the proceedings, which, although not opposed to the rules of the Council, was altogether at variance with the established practice on such occasions. He was sorry the honorable gentleman had not been present during his (Mr. Windeyer's) reply on the previous night, but being unable to see across the House, he was not before aware of the fact, as he did not suppose for a moment that a gentleman taking such previous interest in the discussion would have absented himself until the matter was finally disposed of. He could assure the honorable gentleman therefore, that it was not in consequence of supposing him absent he had said what he did, for he was quite ready to say the same in his presence. He had not accused the honorable gentleman simply of being anti-colonial; and although he (Mr. Windeyer) possessed very strong colonial feelings, he did not think himself the less a Briton; but it was for the hon. member himself to say how in consistency with his professedly strong British feelings he could express his gratification at the close proximity to the French, and could say that he should have had no objection to see them settled upon the shores of New Holland. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Windeyer) had also come to this colony with strong British feelings, but under the influence of these feelings he expected only to be surrounded by his fellow-countrymen, and not that their flocks and herds should be prevented from spreading over the length and breadth of the land, by the landing and settlement of the French a little to the northward of Moreton Bay. He could not agree at all, therefore, with the views of the honorable member from Cassilis, as to its being desirable to have a French colony established here. (Hear. As to the gentleman who, probably looking forward to a reduction of £400 a year in his salary, had expressed a willingness to forfeit £200 of it rather than to see a measure indicatory of such a result passed into law, he could only say that it was his intention during the present session to move for the appointment of a Select Committee, in order to enquire into the propriety of effecting a reduction in most of the colonial salaries of high amount, and that consequently this Bill, when passed, as he hoped and believed it would be, notwithstanding this opposition, would be accompanied or shortly followed to England by a recommendation to Her Majesty to place all other salaries upon a similar footing to that proposed for the Governor.

The Council then divided upon the motion, with the following result:—

Ayes.	*Noes.*
Mr. Windeyer	The Colonial Secretary
Mr. Wentworth	The Collector of Customs
Mr. Lawson	The Auditor-General
Mr. Panton	Mr. Lowe
Mr. Cowper	Mr. Hamilton
Sir T. Mitchell	Mr. Macarthur
Mr. Bland	Mr. Blaxland
Mr. Robinson	Mr. Icely
Mr. Bowman	Mr. Therry
Mr. Walker	Mr. Young
Mr. Suttor	Mr. Elwin
Dr. Lang	The Colonial Treasurer (teller)
Dr. Nicholson (teller)	

Ayes 13
Noes 12

Majority in favour of the motion 1

The bill was then read a third time and passed, and was ordered to be presented to His Excellency the Governor by the Speaker, Mr. Windeyer, and Dr. Lang: the Colonial Secretary, who was first named by Mr. Windeyer for that purpose, in conjunction with the Speaker, having declined.

CIRCULAR QUAY.

The Message of his Excellency relative to the Circular Quay having been read,

The COLONIAL SECRETARY presented the Bill to which that Message had reference, the object of which, he explained, was to enable the Government to establish certain fees and regulations for the Circular Quay, which could only be done by a measure of this description. At the proper stage of the Bill, he should be prepared to give the Council full information as to the progress of the wharf, and whatever other particulars might be deemed desirable; but at the present time he would merely move that the Bill be read a first time.

The Bill was accordingly read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

EVIDENCE OF ABORIGINES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that as there was a probability, from the resolution which had been approved by the Council, of his honorable and learned friend the Attorney-General resuming his seat before the next meeting of Council, he should move the postponement of the next order of the day, (which was for the second reading of the Aborigines' Evidence Bill), until Wednesday next, conceiving it an object of importance to secure the assistance of that gentleman in the consideration of so important a measure connected with the administration of justice. (Hear, hear.)

The second reading of this Bill was accordingly postponed till Wednesday next.

MILITARY OFFICERS' WINE BILL.

The above Bill was read a second time, considered in Committee, and adopted by the Council without alteration or discussion, and finally ordered, upon the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, to be engrossed, and read a third time on Wednesday next.

JURY LAWS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, in moving the second reading of the Jury Act Continuation Bill, remarked, that he should be glad if this measure also could have been suffered to lie over for the assistance of the Attorney-General, who, he knew, had considered the subject; but owing to the near approach of the time when the present Jury Act would expire, the matter was too pressing to admit of postponement: he proposed to afford a facility for the further consideration of the question, by inserting a short clause, enabling the Council to alter or repeal this measure during the present session.

The Bill was then read a second time, and the Council resolved itself into Committee for its further consideration.

The first clause, continuing for two years the operation of the present Jury Act, was passed without discussion.

The second clause, which abolished the practice hitherto adopted, of exhibiting the Jury Lists upon Church doors, was opposed by Mr. BOWMAN, on the ground that many jurors who would see it upon the doors of the Church would never see it at the Court Houses and Police Offices, where in future it was proposed to be placed, more especially as in many places, and more particularly in one of the boroughs he had the honor to represent, there was not a Court House at all. After a short conversation, however, an amendment by Mr. Bowman for the rejection of the clause fell to the ground for want of a seconder, and the clause was adopted.

Two other clauses were added to the Bill upon the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, one giving power to the Council to amend, alter, or repeal it during the present session; and the other to the following effect:—"And whereas by the said first recited Act, certain allowances are authorised to be made to Jurors for the trial of civil issues in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, and by the said recited Act, (4 William, IV., No. 12, ss. 10 and 25), passed in the fourth year of his said late Majesty, the same allowances are authorised to be made to Jurors for the trial of criminal issues in the said Supreme Court, and in the Courts of Quarter Sessions; and whereas it is expedient to alter the said allowances in manner hereinafter mentioned: Be it enacted that every Juror who shall, in pursuance of any summons duly issued, attend the said Supreme Court, or any Circuit Court, or any Court of General Quarter Sessions within the said colony, shall in lieu of the allowances authorised by the said recited Acts, be entitled to receive for every day during his attendance upon any such Court, a compensation for his expenses, at the following rates, that is to say, if such person shall reside within the town where the Court is held, or within five miles of such Court, the sum of two shillings and eightpence; and if such Juror shall reside at the distance of more than five miles from such Court, the sum of five shillings, for every day such Juror shall be so in attendance; and the further sum of sixpence per mile for every mile beyond five miles he may reside from such Court: Provided however, that in all cases in which there may be a regular steam conveyance, or the passage be made wholly or in part by water, the allowance for such portion of the journey shall be limited to the actual amount of the steerage or cabin passage money, payable according to the station in life of the Juror: Provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to alter the allowances to which special Jurors are entitled under the provisions of the said first recited Act, 2nd Wm. IV., No. 3, sec. 31."

The Bill was then ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

DAYS OF SITTING.

Mr. WINDEYER (speaking with reference to the naming of Wednesday next for the third reading of the Jury Act Amendment Bill) objected to its being understood as a final arrangement that the House was always to adjourn from Friday to that day. They had a number of country members who were stopping in Sydney at a great deal of expense and inconvenience, and this practice of sitting only three days a-week would be likely to protract the session to an inconvenient length. He should wish, if he might be allowed, to ask the Colonial Secretary at what time they might expect the Estimates to be brought forward, for he hoped they would not be placed in the position they had occupied last session, of having to go into the consideration of this important subject after most of the members had retired into the country.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said that although he could not state positively when the estimates would be brought forward, it would certainly be within thirty days from the first sitting of the Council. The arrangement alluded to by the honorable and learned member for Durham was no arrangement of his (the Colonial Secretary's), but it had been represented to him as a mode of proceeding which would be a great convenience to honorable members, and he had, therefore, readily agreed to a proposition believed to be calculated to ensure such a result.

Mr. ELWIN considered that a sitting of four days a week was so calculated to interfere with the private business of the members as to occasion more inconvenience and delay than a confinement of the sittings to three days a week only; and he appealed, as a proof of this position, to the comparative ease with which they had hitherto got through their business. He would not object to a sitting *de die in diem* when business of a pressing nature, such as the Estimates, was concerned; but as the business at present before the Council was not of such a nature, he hoped honorable members would give the plan a fair trial.

Mr. WINDEYER fully agreed that the present days of sitting were a matter of convenience to members residing permanently in town, but it was the country members, he contended, who would experience inconvenience. He would concede, however, that at present no difficulty had arisen, on account of the business not having been of a very pressing nature.

Mr. COWPER said, that he was inclined to the opinion of the honorable and learned member for Durham upon this subject, but as the business before the house was certainly not very pressing, it was but fair to give the plan a fair trial.

Council adjourned at a quarter past seven until three o'clock, p.m, on Wednesday next.

ERRATUM IN YESTERDAY'S "HERALD."—In the notice of the presentation of a petition for the Repeal of the Presbyterian Church Temporalities Acts, by Sir Thomas Mitchell, it was said to be from Chippendale, whereas it was from Paddington and the vicinity of the New Military Barracks, on the South Head Road.

COLOSSAL LONDON.—All admit London to be entitled to the appellation of "the great metropolis," and yet few are perhaps aware of its really immense and colossal extent. From a curious calculation it has been estimated that, to make another metropolis, it would require 534 towns as large as Huntingdon!—534 towns to make one city! Further, that sixty-nine of the principal cities and towns of England, (including Liverpool, Bristol, Birmingham, Nottingham, &c.) would not produce a population equal to that of giant London. It is also calculated that a population equal to that of the city of Salisbury, is added to London every three months.

MARRIAGE.

On the 4th January last, in St. Mark's Church, Armagh, by the Rev. Silver Oliver, Rector of Loughgall, John Moore Tittle, Esq., of Farmhill, in the county of Londonderry, to Sophia, fourth daughter of the late William Hardy, of Loughgall House, Esq., (grandfather of Mr. William Hardy, of this city, solicitor.)

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert, for the information of the public, an abstract of all the public sales which take place,

THIS DAY.

MR. STUBBS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Brood Mare, Gentleman's Cab, Household Furniture, a Cottage Pianoforte, Workboxes, Spirits, Wines, Carver's Tools, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Sheep and Cattle.

MR. MORT.—In the Yard, at the rear of his Rooms, at 12 o'clock Mutton, Tallow and Wool.

FOR ADELAIDE, VIA PORT PHILLIP.
A REGULAR TRADER.

THE Packet SCHOONER *HAWK*, G. W. Brown, commander, will sail on Wednesday next, 19th instant (weather permitting), and will leave Melbourne three days after arrival. For freight or passage (having one cabin still disengaged, apply to the Captain, on board, at Lamb and Parbury's Wharf; to
J. F. ROSS; or to
7857 JOHN ALGER.

FOR LAUNCESTON.
WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

THE fine A 1 new Brig *CALYPSO*, 105 tons register, Charles Harrold, master, will sail immediately; lies at the Queen's Wharf. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, or to the owner,
HENRY FISHER,
City Depôt, corner of King and George streets, or Customs Stores.
*** This vessel will call at Port Phillip if sufficient inducement offers. 7886

FOR HOBART TOWN.
TO SAIL ON TUESDAY NEXT, AT TWO O'CLOCK, P.M.

THE fine first-class packet BRIG *LOUISA*, 182 tons register J. C. Tucker, Commander. The cabin and steerage accommodations of this vessel are now completed, and upon inspection will be found to surpass those of any other vessel out of the port of Sydney. For freight and cabin passage only, apply on board at the Circular Wharf, or to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Hobart Town Packet Office,
7878 Queen-street

FOR NEW ZEALAND AND THE ISLANDS.
TO SAIL THIS WEEK.

THE well known Schooner *HARLEQUIN*, P. Cooney, commander, having two thirds of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage (in these times moderate) apply to the master, on board, at Milne's Wharf. 7892

FOR LONDON.
For Passengers and Light Freight only.

THE fine fast-sailing SHIP *GANGES*, Captain Macdonald, having all her dead weight on board, and the greater part of her light freight engaged, will meet with quick despatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply to
A. B SMITH AND CO,
7856 Sussex-street.

FOR LONDON,
(To sail positively on the 1st of August,)

THE fine fast-sailing packet ship *MARY SHARP*, 328 tons register, Robert Mills, commander, has three-fourths of her cargo now ready for shipment, and will commence loading on Thursday next. For light freight or passengers, early application is necessary to Captain Mills, on board, at Campbell's Wharf, or to
J. N. SMITH, and
ALEXANDER CAMBELL,
7880 Agents.

FOR SALE,
THE SCHOONER *ARIEL*, register tonnage, 146 51 94ths, new measurement, built at St. John's, N. B., in 1838. This vessel has been principally in the New Zealand trade for the last five years. She has lately been on the Patent Slip, and received a partial repair: at a trifling additional expense might be made a first rate vessel. Her sailing qualities require no comment: she is one of the fastest vessels that ever came to this port.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN GRAHAME AND CO.
Jamison-lane, Jamison-street, June 13. 7869

TO THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS,
The Committee of the School of Arts the Heads of the Colleges, Clubs, and Schools, and all Lovers of the Fine Arts and Literature, in New South Wales.

THE undersigned having arrived from London, per Her Majesty's first mail packet *Mary Sharp*, begs leave to make known to the above branches, that he has been appointed sole Agent to the House of Mr. H. G. Bohn, the celebrated Bookseller, of York-street, Covent Garden, from which firm he has imported one of the most splendid collections of Books, of every description of English and Foreign Literature, together with the Fine Arts, ever offered to an Australian public.

These Books are all new, and in excellent condition, and as a constant supply will be kept, the advertiser is enabled to dispose of them at the same prices as they are charged in London.

Any gentleman wishing to import his Books direct from London will now be enabled to do so, as the advertiser will engage to deliver them in Sydney at the London published prices.

Catalogues will be ready for distribution in a few days.

Among the leading works will be found—

Swainson's Birds of Brazil	Paley's Works
	Xenophon
Swainson's Zoological Illustrations	Thucydides
	Porteus' Works
Swainson's Exotic Conchology	Robinson's Architecture
Prout's Castles of Monmouthshire	Edgeworth's Novels
	Flaxman's Homer
Bateman's Cutaneous Diseases	Flaxman's Hesiod
	Flaxman's Æschylus
Biographie Universelle	Flaxman's Lectures
	Foster's Essays
Boswell's Johnson	Greville's Cryptogamia Flora
Burmeister's Entomology	Hall's Works
Burn's Surgery	Bulwer's Leila
Charnock on the Attributes	Josephus's Works
	Hope's Morbid Anatomy
Corpus Poetarum	
Cruden's Concordance	Bacon's Works
Milton's Works	Baxter's Works
Lamb's Works	Burke's Works
Marryat's Diaries	Life of Wellington
Marryat's Poor Jack	Wellington Dispatches
Punch	Pic Nic Papers
Martin's Colonial Library	Valentine Vox
	Shakspere
Musical Library and Cabinet	D'Israeli's Amenities, &c., &c.

JOHN B. EDMONDS.
Darling House, Fort-street. 7828

REMOVAL.
MR. JOHN RUTTER, Surgeon, from King-street to Parramatta-street, opposite Newnham and Tooth's Brewery. 7859

AUSTRALIAN COFFEE AND CHOP-HOUSE,
PITT-STREET.,
Opposite Messrs. Pite and Preston's,
And adjacent to the Royal Victoria Theatre, Sydney.

J. EDWARDS gratefully acknowledges the many favours he has received from his friends and the Public generally since he has commenced Business in the above Premises, and trusts by his unremitting attention to the comfort of his numerous *Visitors*, to insure a continuance of their much-esteemed favours, which he pledges himself invariably to study and adhere to.

J. E. begs to notify, that he has, at the request of several respectable individuals, opened an OYSTER-ROOM, for the accommodation of the Public, and has arranged to have such Articles fresh daily, and of the most superior kind that can be procured.
June 14. 7860

TESTIMONIAL FUND.

To the Rev. Dr. Lang, M. C.

Sydney, 30th May, 1844.

REVEREND SIR,—You are aware, that under the circumstances detailed in your letter to the Constituency of the colony, of date 24th November last, a public meeting of persons belonging to the liberal portion of the public of this City, was held in the School of Arts, in the month of December following, (the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Sydney in the chair) to offer some public testimony of their opinion as to the course you had pursued as a member of the Legislative Council, and to take the requisite measures for obviating the necessity for your retirement from that body, which you then considered unavoidable. With this view it was resolved to raise a fund in testimony of the public approval of your procedure in that capacity, to be appropriated in such manner as might be found most conducive to the end proposed. And a Committee having been appointed at the said meeting for carrying out its intentions, I have much pleasure in informing you, as Chairman of that Committee, that notwithstanding the unprecedented depression of the times, and the inability of many who expressed their entire approval of the object to assist in carrying it out otherwise than with their good wishes, the sum of £400 has been realized for the purpose, in addition to various sums not yet received from the interior.

I beg to add that the amount thus realized has been contributed by persons of all classes as well as of all religious denominations; and during the whole period of the Committee's connexion with the object, I am happy to inform you it has experienced from all quarters nothing but the most cordial approval of your disinterested fearless, and patriotic exertions as a Member of Council, conjoined with a sincere desire that your valuable services in that capacity may be continued to the community.

I am, Rev. Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN BROWN,
Chairman of the Testimonial Fund Committee.

REPLY.

Sydney, 31st May, 1844.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, communicating the result of the labours of the Testimonial Fund Committee, of which you are Chairman.

Situated as I was at the time I addressed the letter you refer to, to the constituency of the Colony, my voluntary retirement from the Legislative Council appeared to me unavoidable, as it seemed the only course I could then pursue consistently with the feelings of personal freedom and independence which I felt to be absolutely necessary for a representative of the people in that body. But the kindly feelings I have experienced from my fellow Colonists of all classes, and in all parts of the territory, since the public meeting at which your Committee was appointed, and the hand some testimonial (of which I trust I shall always cherish a grateful and becoming remembrance,) they have raised, in approval of my humble exertions for the public welfare, even in the present period of unprecedented depression, altogether unexpected on my part, have wrought so favourable a change in my relative position that, I am happy to state, I shall be enabled to retain my qualification and my seat in Council.

It is extremely gratifying to me, as the first Minister of Religion who has ever been called by the public to a seat in a Legislative Body in a British Colony, to be assured that my procedure in that capacity has met with the cordial approval of a large proportion of my fellow Colonists of all classes and of all religious denominations. And I beg to assure you, that so long as I shall continue a member of the Legislative Council of this Colony, it will ever be my sincere desire and earnest endeavour to merit the continuance of that confidence of which you have done me the honour to afford me so very strong and so very gratifying an expression.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
JOHN DUNMORE LANG.

To JOHN BROWN, Esq.,
Chairman of the Testimonial Fund Committee. 7888

TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the public, that he has every convenience for handling and breaking in Horses, having active, experienced, and careful stablemen, with airy and warm stables for any quantity. Any parties requiring a lot with despatch for shipping can be accommodated, having just finished a batch for B. Boyd, Esq. Address (post paid),
J. G. HAND,
7863 Dunheved, St. Mary's, South Creek.

TO DRAPERS, GROCERS, TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, &c.

THE Advertiser, who sends the best milk to Sydney, is willing to supply private families or any of the above tradesmen with it at 6d. per quart, and take the amount, however small, in goods. Address, A. S., *Herald* Office. Also, wanted to rent, within three and a half miles of Macquarie-place, a good cottage, with garden and paddock, or in the neighbourhood of a good run for about ten cows; rent must be moderate. Address, stating rent and particulars, as above, A. S. 7877

TO TALLOW-MELTERS.

THE undersigned have on hand and for sale—
Copper boiler bottoms of all sizes
Sheet copper for ditto ditto
Copper bolts for ditto ditto
Lead piping for ditto ditto
Block tin and braziers' solder, &c.
ROWAND, M'NAB, AND CO.,
7884 Harrington-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, 100 (one hundred) of the best Colonial Ash Tierces, warranted; also, 100 bolts of Flags, at the lowest price possible for cash.

N. B.—Has on hand every description of Dairy Utensils, made from the best oak staves. These who prefer the colonial ash for dairy or domestic purposes can be supplied on the shortest notice.
LUKE MILWARD.
Opposite the Old Treasury, George-street. 7868

MANILA CIGARS---BARRETT'S TOBACCO.

GOOD MANILA CIGARS, at 50s. per 1000.
BARRETT'S TWIST, in tierces and kegs,
7896 At ALDIS'S.

PAGE'S PORT.
Now Landing, ex Hindoo and Mary Sharp.

PAGE'S PORT WINE, in one dozen cases, quarts and pints.
E. C. WEEKES,
452, George-street.
June 14. 7872

TO TALLOW-MELTERS AND REFINERS.

COPPER COOLING VATS
Iron Melting Pots
Iron Melting Tanks
Steam Tanks
Tallow Casks.
ALSO,
White Clover Seed
Tarpaulins all sizes.
MITCHELL AND CO.,
7874 Queen's Wharf.

TO MARKET GARDENERS AND OTHERS.

SEED PEAS, of the new cymeter or sabre, to be had at No. 26 Stall, Vegetable Market, at 8s. per quart. The time to plant this sort is June and July. Sixteen quarts to one acre.
Newtown, June 14. 7867

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS OF FREEHOLD PROPERTY,

THE undersigned, having just arrived from England, intends forthwith to claim the dower and all arrears of dower due to her upon the following properties:—All the piece of land situated behind the Military Barracks, in Clarence street, Sydney, upon which has been erected eight houses; six of the houses have been built during my late husband's lifetime by different persons to whom he sold the land; of this portion, my claim will be one-third of the houses. The two houses which have been erected since my husband's death, the possessors may have them by paying me the present value of the land upon which they are built; but any arrear of dower will be in addition to the above claim.
7864 ANN GORDON.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT ten head of Cattle, branded MM, running at Dungowan, which were given in my charge some years ago by the wife of a man named Martin, will be sold in twenty-one days from this date to defray expenses, if not previously taken away, and all expenses paid.
JOHN H. MITCHELL.
Muswellbrook, June 16. 7861

TAKE NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that if William Dunnell does not come and pay for his board and lodging, &c., his goods left in charge will be sold in fourteen days after this date to defray expenses.
RICHARD SHAW.
Kent-street, June 14. 7893

WANTED, Board and Lodging on economical terms, for a family of three. Apply, by letter only, to J. A. P., *Herald* Office. 7897

SITUATION WANTED

BY an elderly English female; as Housekeeper, &c., to a gentleman; she is a good cook, and well understands her business, and can have a good character from her last place. Apply at Mr. Blyth's, cook and confectioner, Pitt-street, if by letter, post paid. 7858

JUNIOR CLERK.

WANTED, in a mercantile house, a respectable young Lad, as an Articled Clerk, who will reside with his friends. Apply by letter, in the handwriting of the youth, A. Z., *Herald* Office. 7871

WANTED, a healthy young woman as Wet Nurse. Apply at
DR. BENNETT'S,
7895 Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a Man Servant as a Cook, who will make himself otherwise useful about the house; a character from the last place will be indispensable. Enquire at the *Herald* Office. 7862

WANTED, a Man Cook and Housemaid. None need offer themselves unless their character will bear the strictest investigation. The Housemaid must be able to get up linen. Apply at the Freemason's Tavern, York street Sydney. 7898

COOPER WANTED for the Barque *William* whaler. Apply to Captain Milne, Milne's Wharf. 7865

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST, from No. 5, Burdekin's Terrace, Hyde Park, a small puppy, about two months old, mouse coloured and answers to the name of "Mouse." Whoever will restore him to the above address shall receive the above reward. 7883

ONE POUND REWARD.

STRAYED from the Wool Pack Inn, Bargo, a Mare of the following description:—Bay, two white hind legs, a blaze down the forehead, branded JS under the saddle; supposed to be gone towards Bringelly; the above reward will be given to any person delivering the Mare to Mr. Doran, Cowpastures, or to Mr. Crispe, Myrtle Creek. 7876

HOUSE TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE.

MR. JUSTICE BURTON is desirous of letting his present residence, in Cumberland-street North, to a respectable tenant. If agreeable, the furniture may be taken at a valuation, otherwise it will be disposed of by auction, on an early day. 7875

TO LET, two respectable five-roomed Houses, with kitchens and yards complete. Rent 12s. per week.
Kent-street North, two doors from Argyle street. 7870

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

TO BE LET, a most convenient and commodious Slaugher-house, in Sussex-street, Darling Harbour, with or without a long range of Stores attached, with vacant ground, and well adapted for a salting establishment, boiling-down, or other purposes. Apply to SAMUEL BARNETT, Cheshire Cheese, corner of Sussex and Market streets. 7873

COTTAGE RESIDENCE.

TO LET, a very handsome and commodious cottage, suitable for a family, with out-buildings and a good garden, situate at Newtown, nearly opposite the Church, distant from Sydney about three miles, and lately in the occupation of Mr. F. J. King; rent moderate; immediate possession can be given. Apply to Robert King, Tallow and Hide Broker.
Office at Mr. Hobbs's, Linen Draper, George-street. 7888

SALES BY AUCTION.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN JONES
By order of the Official Assignee.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on
TUESDAY NEXT, THE 18TH JUNE,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,
The barque *ELIZABETH*, burthen 167 tons, with all her stores, as she is now lying off Jones's Wharf
One two-day Box Chronometer, maker Maclachlan, No. 328
One seven-day Chronometer, maker Levitt, No. 536.
Terms at sale. 7885

Postponed, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather, from 14th to 21st June.

SALE OF
238 HEAD OF CATTLE.
By order of the Trustees.
JOHN G. COHEN
Will sell by auction, at Mr. T. C. Thomas's, Rooty Hill, on the Western Road, on
FRIDAY, THE 21ST INSTANT,
At Twelve o'clock precisely,
(In the Insolvent Estate of James Bloodsworth, of Dabee),
About two hundred head of cattle, consisting of prime milch cows, steers, heifers, and bullocks; also, the remainder of the brand running near Dabee and the Big River.
In the Insolvent Estate of James Nowlan, of Durran Durran:
About thirty-eight head of cattle, consisting of prime milch cows, heifers, steers, and bullocks; also, four horses.
Terms, cash.
N. B.—The Auctioneer begs to apprise the Stockholders in the neighbourhood of Rooty Hill, that he will be happy to effect sales of horned cattle, horses, &c., while he is on the ground. Every accommodation has been made by Mr. Thomas for the receiving of cattle for sale. 7894

THIS DAY, SATURDAY.
TO CABINET-MAKERS, CARVERS, JOINERS, &c., &c.

MR. STUBBS has received instructions, from a Cabinet-maker, on account of his retiring from an extensive business, to sell by public auction, at his Mart, King-street,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 15TH JUNE,
At eleven o'clock,
All the Tools and Conveniences required by workmen in any of the above branches, consisting of—
A complete set of carver's tools, about seventy pieces, including bench, vyces, &c.
A large tool chest, elegantly fitted up with every requisite for a cabinet-maker
A large tool chest, without tools
Five sets bench planes
Seven superior benches
Terms—cash. 7882

ESTATES, RENTS, CATTLE, FINE WOOLLED SHEEP, HORSES, GRAIN, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, &c.
(By order of the Trustees of G. B. White, Esquire, of Singleton.)
BY MR. STUBBS.
Lot 1.—The Greenwood Estate, Patrick's Plains.
Lot 2.—Church Section adjoining.
Lot 3.—Eighty-six acres at Lochinvar.
Lot 4.—House and Land, East Maitland.
Lot 5.—Miranné Estate (1), 1280 acres.
Lot 6.—Miranné Estate (2), 1000 acres.
Lot 7.—Eight hundred head of Cattle, with Right of Station
Lot 8.—Right to about 800 head, Miranné Creek.
Lot 9.—Fifty head Cattle at Greenwood.
Lot 10.—Two thousand five hundred Sheep.
Lot 11.—Entire Horse, by "Providence."
Lot 12.—Twenty-five Brood Mares, Foals, and Geldings.
Lot 13.—Two hundred and fifty bushels of Wheat,
Lot 14.—Drays, Farming Implements, Household Furniture, Books, &c.

MR. STUBBS has been honored with instructions from the Trustees to announce that a positive public Sale will take place of the Property in the above Estate, at the Mart, King-street,
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH JUNE, 1844,
To commence at Twelve o'clock precisely, in the following order, viz.:—
Lot 1.—THE GREENWOOD ESTATE
NOTE.—Everybody that has ever visited Hunter's River must have heard of Mr. White's beautiful Greenwood Estate. It contains an area of three hundred and eighty acres, and adjoins the Town of Singleton, Patrick's Plains, (where land has been sold at £120 per acre); the most part cleared and fenced, and returning a yearly rent of 15s per acre, payable in wheat at 4s., and maize at 2s. per bushel, (a capital arrangement for the landlord) besides Cottage, Office, Out-buildings, &c. The Garden, &c., stands upon seven acres. The Orchard is perhaps the most complete thing in the Colony, every variety of Fruit grows in perfection and plenty, and is embellished with rare and beautiful matured shrubs. The Vinery completes the arrangements of this attractive possession.
Lot 2. Church section adjoining Greenwood, 585 acres enclosed, 400 acres rich alluvial soil.
Lot 3. Cottage and Land, East Maitland, let at £25 per annum.
Lot 4. Miranné Estate (No. 1.), 1280 acres, N. of Mrs. White's
Lot 5. Miranné Estate (No. 2.), 1000 acres, S. of Mrs. White's.
Lot 6. 86 acre farm, Lochinvar.
HORNED CATTLE
Lot 7. 800 head of horned cattle, running at the Severn, under the superintendence of Mr. Hethrington, with right of station.
Lot 8. 300 head of cattle, and right of station, at Miranné Creek
Lot 9. 50 head of cattle, at Greenwood.
SHEEP.
Lot 10. 2500 fine-woolled sheep. 500 of these have already lambed, and 1400 in lamb or lambs by their sides, the remainder (600) are wethers and hoggets
HORSE STOCK.
Lot 11. The entire horse, by Providence.
Lot 12. 25 brood mares and geldings, &c.
Lot 13. 250 bushels wheat
Lot 14. Household furniture, &c.
Terms—Very liberal, made known at the sale, when the whole will be knocked down to the highest bidder.
Note.—Gentlemen lately arrived in the colony are particularly urged to attend this sale, as there is *all the difference* in the investment of money at *the present low prices* and the *high prices of former days*. 7881

WASHED WOOL AND MUTTON TALLOW.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, in the Yard, at the rear of his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, THE 15TH INSTANT,
At twelve o'clock precisely,
Nine bales superior washed wool
Five tons mutton tallow.
Terms at sale. 7889

SPLENDID ROSEWOOD AND OTHER FURNITURE; CHINA GOODS, &c., (RECENTLY IMPORTED); CUT GLASS, &c.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George street, on
MONDAY, THE 17TH INSTANT,
Commencing at Eleven o'clock,
A very choice assortment of English Furniture, consisting of—
Twelve rosewood chairs, loose horse-hair seats and extra covers
One elegant rosewood couch, best curled horse-hair palliasse, covered with very handsome drab damask, and extra covers
Twelve elegant rosewood chairs, with loose horse-hair seats in ditto, to match the couch
One elegant rosewood secretaire, to match
One elegant rosewood loo table, to match
Twelve very handsome rosewood chairs, and two arm ditto, with loose horse-hair seats in handsome blue silk damask, and with extra covers
Six mahogany chairs, horse-hair seats
One mahogany couch, with horse-hair seat to match
One mahogany loo table, to match
One mahogany secretaire
Two mahogany washhand-stands
Two mahogany dressing-tables
Six mahogany chairs } with horse-hair
Two mahogany arm chairs } seats
One mahogany loo table, to match
One mahogany cheffonier, to match
One four-post bed
One mahogany sofa table, with slides and seats for invalids
One very beautiful Chinese chess and backgammon table—not surpassed by anything in the colony
One very splendid set carved chessmen
One excellent Scotch made down bed, a very superior article
One very handsome four-light bronzed hanging lamp
One very handsome barometer.
ALSO,
A quantity of very handsome cut glass, consisting of decanters, tumblers, clarets, wines, liqueurs, champagnes, blue hock glasses, finger glasses, &c., which will be sold in lots to suit families, together with a large assortment of useful household furniture.
Terms at sale. 7890

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
MONDAY, THE 17TH INSTANT,
At Eleven o'clock,
An assortment of general Merchandise. 7898

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DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of Robert Wood, a second meeting: Ramsay, Young, and Co., £216 19s. 1d.; the Union Bank, £86 10s. 10d; J. Pike, £188 0s. 1d.; the Bank of Australasia, £491 14s. 8d.

In the estate of J. T. Hughes, an adjourned special meeting was held, which was again adjourned.

In the estate of Robert Broad, a second meeting: the Bank of New South Wales, £1958; the Union Bank, £142 8s. 2d.; William Bloomfield, £169 18s. 11½d.; James Edrop, £152; E. Samuel, £3 13s. 4½d.; J. H. Ward, £2 11s. 6d; J. Court, £22 5s. 3d.

In the estate of John Thom, a special meeting, Archers, Gilles, and Co., of Launceston, £1682 13s.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

Owen and Co., to disprove debts, a special meeting, at ten o'clock.

John Mackay, an adjourned third meeting, at half-past ten.

John Smith, a single meeting, at half-past ten.

MEETINGS FOR MONDAY.

Welch and Eldridge, an adjourned third meeting, at half-past ten o'clock.

Joseph Raphael, a special meeting, at two.

John Jones, an adjourned second meeting, at two.

J. T. Hughes, a special meeting, at half-past two.

Appointment.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Edward Agnew, to be Clerk of Petty Sessions and Registrar of the Court of Requests at Muswellbrook, in the room of Mr. Carden T. Williams.

Petty Sessions.—Yesterday a Petty Sessions was summoned to act at the Police Office, in order to consider several applications for publicans' licences, but as there was not a sufficient number of magistrates in attendance the consideration of the applications was postponed.

Emigration from Sydney to China.—As there may be some persons still discontented with this colony desirous of trying their fortunes elsewhere, we recommend to their consideration the following extract from an article in the *Friend of China*, of February 13. The prospects are scarcely more encouraging than those held out at Valparaiso.—"In looking over our file of Sydney papers, to the 9th December, we perceive no fewer than three vessels advertising for freight and passengers to this colony. We are afraid, from the present state of the Australian Colonies, that many of the unemployed will find their way to China, allured by the prospect of a demand for labour in a new place. Should such be the case, they may have lasting cause to regret leaving one of the most healthy countries in the world, where the necessaries of life are abundant and cheap, to seek an 'El Dorado' on the pestilential shores of China. There is no doubt that the colonists of New Holland are but imperfectly informed of the true state of affairs here; and the prospect of employment for mechanics and such classes as are most likely to migrate from their present home. With the exception of a few overseers, European mechanics of any class will never be required on the island of Hongkong. The heat of summer is almost overpowering to an English compositor, whose labour is comparatively light; and we believe that mechanical employments, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., would exhaust the strength of the strongest man in a very few days. This cause of itself should deter every man who earns his bread by manual labour from coming here. There are other reasons however. The Chinese, under an European superintendent, are good workmen, answering every useful purpose, and their services can be obtained for one-fourth of what would suffice to keep an Englishman in the mere necessaries of life. A few sober and industrious mechanics will undoubtedly do well as superintendents; and in the event of their possessing the necessary capital, as masters may speedily realise an independency. The number of such will however be limited, and we question whether there be not already a sufficiency on the island. Another class of adventurers are young men of education, seeking employment as clerks in the public service, or in merchants' counting houses. Their prospects we can scarcely look upon as much brighter than those of the mechanic. Every situation of emolument in the Government offices will be filled by gentlemen coming out with their appointments from home. The climate in too many instances causes vacancies, but local appointments will only be made to the inferior situations. Those employed by the authorities in the colony will have the labour and drudgery with just a salary sufficient to cover expenses. In sickness they have, of course, no claim on the Government. That connexion terminates when they are no longer found serviceable. From a variety of causes, into which we need not enter, the chances of respectable mercantile employment are so slender, that in summing up his prospect of success the adventurer need scarcely take it into calculation. There may be instances in which great interest with shippers in England may procure him employment in China, but they are few. On mere letters of introduction little reliance need be placed; as testimonials of respectability they are useful, but unless from some very influential quarter, they will not command much attention.

Commissary Irvine.—We have with regret to announce the death of Assistant-Commissary-General Irvine, which took place at Hongkong on the 1st February. Mr. Irvine left this colony a few months since in the ship *Euphrates*, and arrived at Hongkong on the 29th December.

The French in the Pacific.—The *Journal du Havre* says, that Admiral Hamelin is to replace M. Du Petit Thouars in the command of the French fleet in the Pacific, adding that M. Du Petit Thouars had been suspended at the request of the British Government.

Salted Beef.—We notice the particulars of a further sale of imported salted provisions, held in London on the 19th January last, and have to remark with extreme regret, that, as on a former occasion, absolutely no offer could be obtained for the importation from Port Phillip. It is consolatory however to observe, that the opinion of parties conversant with the trade was favourable to the quality of the meat, although from defective curing it had been rendered unsaleable, and that therefore the obstacle existing to its disposal may be got over hereafter; it is, indeed, a pity that at the outset our new export should have met with so little favour, but it ought so act as an additional stimulus to those engaged in curing the meat, to know, that, if well prepared, a sale for it may be reckoned on; and the differential duty of 6s. per cwt., in favour of the beef from the colony, will give it a preference, when good, over the American.

Apprehension of a Norfolk Island Expiree.—Yesterday the messenger attached to the Police Office, in making his morning rounds, met a freed man named Terence M'Guigan, who had made his escape from the Singleton lock-up, while under committal for robbing a dray, about the end of last month. The messenger, not being a constable, advised M'Guigan to accompany him to Green's public house, in order to explain some charge against him, and while walking along Pitt-street called Constable Ward and gave M'Guigan in custody. It appears that M'Guigan was only lately discharged from Norfolk Island, and since his return has been several times had up before the various police benches on charges of robbery and pilfering.

We are requested to state that the sale of cattle, &c., advertised by Mr. J. G. Cohen to take place at Rooty Hill, is postponed to Friday next, June 21st, 1844, on account of the unfavourable state of the weather, and the almost impassable state of the roads. The whole will be sold without the least reserve.—*Communicated.*

Valuable Property.—The attention of the public is called by Mr. Lyons to the valuable properties he has received instructions to dispose of on Monday next. That at Darlinghurst, as a family residence, stands unequalled, and from its several frontages affords an excellent speculation to parties disposed to divide it into allotments. The estate of Fleurs, is one of the best watered farms in the colony. The dairy and out buildings very superior—of stone, and from the number of creeks running through this estate it could be advantageously divided into small farms.

A Police Office Trap Hole.—The ante-room between the eastern court-room and that set apart as the magistrates' private room is at present in such a dilapidated state that it is quite unsafe for any person to walk across the floor. Yesterday, the captain of a vessel, while waiting for his clearance, stepped into one of the holes and all but broke the bone of his leg, which was very much lacerated.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The markets during the week have been quiet, arising in a measure from the inclement state of the weather: there is nothing to notice in any of the markets as regards price. The arrival of the *James Dalton*, yesterday, from Manila, adds to our stock 4170 bags Sugar, which will not make any alteration in the price, as the whole comes to one of the present holders. No cigars could be obtained when this vessel left, the crop of tobacco having almost failed.

JOHN JOHNSON,
Broker.

Albion House, Miller's Point.

SYDNEY MARKETS.—Friday.

Wheat.—There has been some animation in this market during the week, and prices have an upward tendency. The state of the weathe has prevented any from being brought in from our agricultural districts; and for that on hand, from Launceston and South Australia, from 4s. to 4s. 6d. has been asked and given.

Flour.—The demand for wheat has acted on this market, and several speculators have entered the field. The millers refuse to sell excepting for cash, and then only in small quantities. The prices at the mills are quoted as under, viz.:—

Fine	11s.	to	12s. per 100 lbs.
Second	9s.	,,	10s. ,,
Bran	8d.	,,	10d. per bushel.
No. 1 biscuit			22s. per cwt.
No. 2 ditto			16s. ,,

Bread.—The 2 lb. loaf of best quality sells generally at 3d., but there is still some of short weight and inferior quality selling at 2½d.

Maize is still so plentiful that no advance in price can be expected. The maximum wholesale price is about 1s. 2d. per bushel. The dealers are charging from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. per bushel.

Barley.—This description of produce appears to be of merely a nominal price. Cape barley, wholesale, fetching from 10d. to 1s. 2d. per bushel, and English barley 2s. 9d. per bushel. The retail prices for Cape barley are from 1s 3d. to 1s. 6d. per bushel.

Oats remain as last reported, and not much enquired for; the wholesale prices are from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per bushel; the retailers are charging from 1s. 9d. to 2s. per bushel.

Chaff.—One load has paid dues; the wholesale prices are 6s. to 8s. per dozen bags, and 8d to 10d. per single bag.

Grass.—Two loads have paid dues, the sales being very dull; the prices given per dozen per load have been from 6d. to 8d., the prices per single dozen are from 8d to 10d., according to the size and quality of the bundles.

Hay.—In consequence of the wet weather rendering the roads all but impassable, not more than forty loads have arrived from the interior; the prices for which have ranged from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per cwt.; a few loads, yesterday, were sold by the drivers on the roads at 4s. per cwt.

Horses.—There has been but little doing in this market; although it is expected that before the end of the ensuing month the prices for good horses will be double what they are at present. Strong roadsters will now command £10 per head.

Fat Cattle.—The prices which were named in last week's *Herald* are still maintained, and the carcass butchers appear anxious to buy at the same figure; a few head of very superior beasts realized £3 per head, but the average price is not more than £2 8s. per head.

Working Bullocks.—Since last report no draught bullocks have been offered. On the roads several changes have taken place at from 15s. to 27s. per head; good draught bullocks at present will not command more than 19s. per head in the Sydney market.

Milch Cows are neither offered nor enquired for.

Sheep.—Good sheep for slaughtering will now realize to their owners 5s. per head, several of the carcass butchers have given 6s. 3d., but the average price is not more than 4s. 9d. per head. A rise is anticipated both by the flockmasters and the butchers.

Pigs.—Sixteen head of fat pigs have paid dues during the week, such as were sold fetched from 2d. to 2½d. per lb. wholesale; roasting pigs per litter, from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per head; single roasters are from 3s. to 4s. per head.

Butchers' Meat.—The wholesale prices are—beef, ½d. to 1d. per lb.; mutton, ½d. to 1d. per lb.; pork, 3d. to 3½d. per lb; veal 3d. to 3½d. per lb.; lamb, 5s. per carcass; suet, 3d. to 3½d. per lb. The retail prices are—mutton, 1½d. to 2d. per lb.; beef, 1½d. to 2d. per lb.; pork, 4d. to 5d. per lb.; veal, 5d. to 5½d per lb.; lamb, 2s. 9d. per quarter; suet, 4d. per lb.; neats' tongues, 1s. each cured, and 9d. each fresh. The quality as well as the supply appears to be unexceptionable.

Poultry is still very plentiful, and the quality first rate—the prices remain unchanged, viz., good fowls, wholesale, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. per pair; ducks, from 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. per pair; geese, from 3s. 6d. to 4s.; turkeys, from 5s. to 6s. each; muscovy ducks, from 3s. 9d. to 5s. per pair; pigeons, from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per pair; eggs, 8d. to 10d. per dozen.

Dairy Produce.—In consequence of the wet weather, the supply has been but small; about half a ton of butter arrived, which was sold to the dealers at prices averaging from 6d. to 8d. per lb. A very fine sample of about 100 lbs. was sold by an agent at 1s. per lb. and was retailing by the purchasers at 1s. 6d. per lb.; about half a ton of bacon paid dues and was sold to the dealers at 4d. per lb. There is no alteration in the retail prices.

Vegetables.—About ten loads have paid dues; the prices remain as last reported, viz.: Cabbages. 1d. to 6d. each; cauliflowers, from 3d. to 6d. per head; pickling cabbages, 4d. to 8d. each; turnips, carrots, and parsnips, 3d. per bundle; lettuces, 2d. per head; raddishes and young onions, 1d. per bunch; turnip raddishes, 1½d. per bunch; melons, 8d. to 3s. per dozen; love-apples, 6d. per dozen; cucumbers, from 8d to 2s. per dozen; dried onions, 2d. per lb.; French beans, 1s. 9d. to 2s. per peck; green peas, 2s. 6d. per peck; chillies, 4d. to 6d. per quart; rhubarb, 4d. per bundle; horse-raddish, 1d. to 6d. per stick; dried and green herbs, 1d. per bundle; Rio pumkins, 4s. per dozen; common pumkins, from 2s. to 15s. per dozen, according to size; garlic, 1s. per lb.; peas for seed, according to kinds and quality, from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per pint; celery, 2d. to 6d. per stick.

Potatoes.—The market appears amply supplied. The agents are selling at from 40s. to 60s. per ton; the retailers are charging from 4s. to 6s. per cwt. Van Diemen's Land potatoes are retailing at 7s. per cwt.

Fruit.—Only a few loads have been received since last report. The wholesale prices are—lemons, 2d. to 3d. per dozen; oranges, 4d. to 6d.; baking pears, 1s. 6d.; eating pears, 1s. to 1s. 6d. Some very large pound pears are 2s. 6d. per dozen. The retail prices are—pomegranates, 6d. each.; quinces, 8d. to 1s. per dozen; colonial apples, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; Van Diemen's Land apples, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d.; peaches, 6d.; figs, 4d.; oranges, 9d. to 1s. 9d.; loquats, 4d. per quart, Van Diemen's Land apples are from 20s. to 27s. 6d. per bushel; ditto—Van Diemen's Land blemished, 12s. to 15s. per bushel; Bong Bong apples are retailing at from 1s. 9d. to 3s. per dozen; green bananas, 2s. to 2s. 3d. per dozen.

Timber.—Boards, from 5s. to 6s. per 100 feet. The prices charged at the wharfs are 7s. to 8s. per 100 feet; delivered, and to complete the building throughout, 7s. 6d. to 8s. Good cedar, in log, from 9s. to 12s. per 100 feet, and from 1½d. to 2½d. for inch boards. Posts and rails are from 20s. to 25s. per 100; shingles, from 7s. 6d. to 8s. per 1000; laths, from 5s. to 6s. per 1000; 3 feet 7 inch colonial light wood stave billets, 30s. per 100; treenails, 40s. per 1000.

Coals and Firewood.—There is at present a fair supply of coals in the market, the prices at the wharfs ranging from 18s. to 23s. per ton; the prices, when delivered, are regulated by the distance. Firewood is from 3s. to 4s. per cart load, and from 10s. to 16s. per boat load; broken firewood is from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per barrow load.

Leather.—Sole, 6d. per lb.; kip, 1s. per lb.; calf skins, 40s. per dozen; kangaroo skins, 26s. per dozen.

Sundries.—Lime from 8d. to 10d. per bushel; bricks, 18s. to 25s. per 1000; mimosa bark, £2 to £3 10s. per ton; colonial salt, £5 per ton; colonial pipes, from 3s. to 4s. 6d. per gross.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S SEAT.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—As some of the honorable members of the Legislative Council seem to think it advisable to come to a decision on the validity of the Attorney-General's appointment *without reference to the law of the case*, I cannot help saying a few words about the matter, more particularly, as, in one instance, the Council have already decided contrary to law with reference to another appointment. The case of the Attorney-General I take to be simply this: when the Crown nominees were first appointed, among them was Colonel Barney, who was under the 12th section of the Act "designated as holder for the time being of a public office" (to wit) the office of *Colonial Engineer*. Subsequently Colonel Barney (*still holding the office of Colonial Engineer*) resigned his seat, and the Attorney-General was thereupon appointed in his stead. Now, it is quite clear, on reading the 17th and 19th sections together, it is not competent for a member, so designated as the holder of a public office, to resign his seat without resigning his office at the same time, for, in contemplation of law, the seat was by the appointment annexed to the office and not to the man. There can be no doubt, then, that so long as there was a "Colonial Engineer" in the colony, he, and he only would be the proper person to sit under the original appointment. Under the 12th section, the appointment of the Governor was to be provisional only, but subject to disallowance by her Majesty. Now, her Majesty *has not disallowed the appointment of the Colonial Engineer*, and consequently the person holding that office is the only person under the 19th section entitled to fill the seat now supposed to be vacant. There being now no such office as that of the Colonial Engineer, the law seems to be clear that the seat must remain vacant either until the dissolution of the Council or the revival of the office. The Government might have avoided all question by nominating all the Crown members by their names, when there could be no doubt of its being competent for them to appoint others in the stead of those retiring, as in the case of Mr. Jones. The instructions approving the appointment of the Attorney-General cannot help the Government, as at most it could only be the approval of a void appointment, which being a nullity *ab initio* is in law a nullity altogether.

I am, &c.,

O. P. Q.

THE SABBATH A DAY OF REST.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—It was with pleasure I heard read from one of this week's *Heralds*, a letter from a druggist's assistant on Sunday trading, and a beg you will pardon me for taking up a portion of your valuable paper by a few remarks on the same subject; a subject this, which is painfully recalled to my mind Sabbath after Sabbath, while from the dark and medicine-loaded atmosphere of an apothecary's shop, I gaze on the happy countenances of the by-passers going and returning from the houses "where prayer is wont to be made," and refreshing themselves with the sweet air of liberty. Persons who have not themselves felt what it is to be deprived of the freedom of the Sabbath in this manner, cannot be expected to feel with the keenness of the actual sufferers; when we sleep soundly and wake merrily ourselves, we are apt to forget what others endure; yet surely if the generality of people felt the evil of such constant confinement, they would lend heart and hand to remove it. Is it not enough that after six or seven hours of sleep, interrupted frequently by the ringing of the shop bell, or by the imagined ringings, which constitute "the sleepless dreams that mock" the apothecary's assistant; is it not enough that he rises from his stretcher, (generally situate in the shop), and until ten or eleven at night "plods his weary way" for six days in the week—is not this enough? And is it not hard and severe, not to say *cruel*, that he must continue on the Sabbath meteing out hair oil, and lozenges, and cigars, while others are enjoying that relaxation and freedom which are so requisite for mental and bodily health? The confinement would be felt less if the shops were closed during the hours of Divine Service; while in cases of urgent necessity there might always be some one within call; though I must say that during six months constant residence in one of the principal druggist's shops in Sydney, there were not more than half a dozen instances where medicine was required *immediately*; and I can add my testimony to that given in the former letter, that the largest source of a Sunday's receipts are perfumery, lozenges, and lemonade. Is it then, I would ask, a matter of necessity, is it even a matter of expediency, for such never-ending attendance to be given, even by a druggist? Far be it from me to undervalue the importance of diligence and industry, or question the necessity of a persevering and indefatigable attention to business, for I know that such qualities are absolutely essential to success in every department of commercial or professional pursuit; but while admitting the importance of these valuable qualities, I enquire whether the whole of our time on the week day, early and late, except those portions snatched for a hasty meal, and with three or four hours exception the whole of the sabbath day also; whether this is necessary to our commercial prosperity, or whether the body and the intellectual part of man do not at least require some time for relaxation and improvement; and would it not be praiseworthy for the druggists of this colony to shorten the hours of business, any how on the sabbath, to their assistants, who diligently and incessantly toil, from early m[illegible] until night closes on their wearied [illegible] exhausted bodies?

Yours, respectfully,

AN ASSISTANT.

BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—Having this day observed an advertisement in your paper, calling for tenders for a supply of medicines for the Benevolent Asylum, my attention was directed to the large quantities of some of the articles therein enumerated, particularly as the period for which they are intended is not stated: and being anxious, as every well wisher to that institution must be, that the funds subscribed should be carefully husbanded, perhaps some of the medical gentlemen connected with the Asylum will have the goodness to explain how so large a quantity of croton oil (four ounces) can be disposed of. The usual dose is one drop, which scarcely ever requires to be repeated, if the oil is good—consequently four ounces will give 1920 doses or thereabouts—and as it is a medicine which should not be used in any common case as a purgative, it appears strange that so large a quantity should be required at once. Although other articles mentioned in the list of medicines required, call for remark, I have selected the croton oil, for the explanation of the medical gentlemen concerned in the management of the institution. My next letter will be accompanied by a copy of the regulated allowance of medicines for a regiment of 1000 men in foreign service, a perusal of which will point out the impropriety of furnishing medicine in such a *wholesale* way to an institution like the Benevolent Society of Sydney. I hope this letter will not give offence to any one, as my motive in writing is totally unprejudiced.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

NON-MEDICUS.

THE SABBATH A DAY OF REST.—DRUGGISTS ASSISTANTS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—In your paper of Tuesday last I perceive a letter from an assistant, holding forth the impropriety of druggists and apothecaries keeping open shops on the Sabbath day. I do not mean to advocate the principle—far from it; but I must decidedly contradict his statement, that out of every shilling received on the Sabbath day there is not more than four-pence taken for medicine, and that not of actual necessity, &c. I quite concur in his appeal to the druggist to shut his shop, but must inform him that this was tried in London and its vicility not long since but was not found to answer—the assistants being the first aggressors. As soon as the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales shall be fairly established, I will take care that the subject shall have due consideration.

AN APOTHECARY.

June 13.

SALES BY AUCTION.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF DRAPERY GOODS, TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS, AND POSITIVELY WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE

R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, ON MONDAY, THE 17TH JUNE, At half-past ten o'clock precisely,

One case fine black, blue, and coloured cloths
One case fine blue beaver
One case fine pilot cloth
One case extra WD black cassimeres
One case extra fine black and fancy doeskins
One bale superior double-raised 12-4 Witney blankets
One bale fine white quilts, counterpanes, &c.
One bale coloured rugs
One bale Saxony flannels
One case mousseline de laine shawls
One case black and lavender printed de laines
One trunk superior India rubber braces
Three cases brown Hollands
One case black ditto
One trunk dark Valencia waistcoats
One trunk light ditto
One trunk black and blue cloth trowsers
One trunk drab cassimere ditto
One case black linen thread
One case all colours ditto
One case, 200 yards, white reel cotton
One case, 100 yards, ditto
One case, 100 yards, coloured ditto
One case women's black cotton hose
One case men's brown half hose
One case men's blue grey hose
One case men's lambswool shirts
One case assorted needles
One case fine printed table cloths
One case black silk bandannas
One case plate de laines
Two cases women's shoes
Two cases M'Intosh capes
One case British corahs
One case muslin robes
One case assorted muslins
One bale lastings
One case Balzorine dresses
One case regatta stripes
One case silk and satin handkerchiefs, scarfs, &c.
One case rich silk velvets
Two cases dark prints

Terms at Sale. 7743

CARRIAGE AND HORSES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-treet and Charlotte-place, on MONDAY, 17TH JUNE, at half-past one o'clock,

PREVIOUS TO THE SALE OF THE PROPERTY IN THE ESTATE OF RICHARD JONES.

A handsome London-built, full bodied Family Carriage, little used and in excellent condition.
One bay horse
One brown horse
One roan grey horse, Robin Burns, used to saddle and harness, got by Old Noble, out of a very superior blood Mare.

Terms at sale. 7740

LAND IN YORK-STREET IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF S. F. MANN.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on MONDAY, THE 17TH JUNE, At Eleven o'clock,

All that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being at the back of York-street, in the Town of Sydney, and between that street and George-street; bounded on the north by premises now or late of Mr. Wilson, 21 feet; on the east by the stores now or late of Messrs. Caleb and Felix Wilson, by a southerly line of 44 feet 6 inches; then by the said stores by an easterly line of 6 feet and then by premises now or late in the occupation of Thomas Wood, by a southerly line of 27 feet; on the south by land now or late of Ann Wilson, 25 feet; and on the west by land now or late of William Challenger, and a reserve road from York-street 9 feet in width, 21 feet.

For particulars apply to Messrs. Westmore and Way, Solicitors, George-street.

Terms at sale.

7707 A. B. SMITH, H. BENNETT. } Trustees.

8,000 SHEEP.—MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions from the Executor to the estate of the late F. C. L. Thompson, of Rhyana, Goulburn, to Sell by Auction, at his Mart, corner of George street and Charlotte-place,

On *SATURDAY, the 22nd JUNE,* At Eleven o'clock precisely,

About 8000 sheep, of ages; particulars of which can be had at the Mart of the Auctioneer.

Terms at sale. 7334

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN GOING TO ENGLAND.

THE MOST ELEGANT TURN OUT IN TOWN.

MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, at the Mart, King street, THIS DAY, THE 15TH JUNE, 1844, At Eleven o'clock, precisely, *Without Reserve,*

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S CAB NEVER USED IN THIS COLONY.

This is perhaps the best built and chastest style of Carriage in the colony; the colour is bright chocolate and picked out in flake white, it has a "TIGER'S" foot board, with all the usual conveniences, hooded springs, side glasses, and without being at all cumbersome, it has plenty of easy lounging room.

Terms cash. 7791

GENERAL SALE, TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.

MR. STUBBS, will sell by auction, at his Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, THE 15TH JUNE, At eleven o'clock precisely,

About—Ninety bags prime seconds flour
" Twelve double barrel guns, patent
" Twelve single barrel guns, patent
" Ninety gross sup. cotton ferrets
" Twenty-four gross bed lace
" Forty gross dandy lace
" Twenty gross wire ribbon
" Fifteen gross flat stay laces
" Ten gross round stay laces
" Ten pieces super woollen vestings

ALSO,

About one hundred dozen kid, thread, and cotton gloves.

Terms at sale. 7624

BY AUCTION.

A VERY HANDSOME SADDLE AND BROOD MARE.

MR. STUBBS will sell, at his Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, 15TH JUNE, At Eleven o'clock,

One very handsome and well bred Brood Mare, fourteen hands high, fast trotter, with noble action, and can be recommended as one of the prettiest lady's mares in the colony.

Terms, cash. 7836

CHINESE WORK BOXES.

MR. STUBBS will sell, at his Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, THE 15TH JUNE, At eleven o'clock precisely,

Two cases ladies' and gentlemen's work boxes.
No. 1—Containing,
6 ladies' very handsome lacquered work boxes
2 ditto ditto card cases
No. 2—Containing,
6 gents' ditto
2 ditto ditto cases.

Terms—Cash. 7625

BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES.

IN AN INSOLVENT ESTATE.

MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, at his Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, 15TH JUNE, at eleven o'clock,

VIZ.:

Two office desks
One weighing machine and weights
One carpenter's tool chest and tools
Six boxes cigars
Two casks of beef
Two cases, 8 dozen, lemon syrup
Three dozen Wellington boot tops and fronts
Three ditto ditto backs
One roll of canvass

ALSO,

A quantity of cedar and deal fixtures
Country chairs, boxes, cornices, doors, &c.

Terms—Cash. 7837

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES REQUIRING ELEGANT AND GENTEEL FURNITURE, ENGRAVED AND FROSTED GLASS, &c.

MR. STUBBS begs to announce that he has received instructions from the Proprietor to dispose of, by public auction, at his Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, 15TH JUNE, At eleven o'clock,

viz.,

One handsome mahogany wardrobe
One ditto sideboard, with pedestal cellaret
One ditto cheffonier
One ditto rosewood card table, with red velvet
One sliding fire screen
Two handsome bookshelves, red cloth
Twelve dining room chairs, covered in dark green morocco
Six Elizabethean chairs, covered in red cloth
Two ottomans, covered in blue damask moreen

ALSO,

Two frosted glass cheese tubs
Two glass flower vases, frosted and engraved
One celery glass, two table lamps
Two quart decanters, Four pint ditto, One claret ditto } engraved { finger glasses, glass table coolers, wine glasses champagne do, cut & plain

With a great variety of other useful and ornamental articles too numerous to mention.

Terms, Cash. 7725

AT MRS. TEMPLETON'S FARM, GOULBURN PLAINS.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

UNDER A POWER OF SALE.

Fine Wool. { 890 Breeding Ewes, of ages. 200 Wethers 580 September Lambs.

Total 1670 more or less—also 200 Head superior bred Cattle

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the Mortgagee, under a power of sale, to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, THE 15TH JUNE, At the Mart, King-street, At Twelve o'clock precisely,

The whole of the above mentioned Sheep and Cattle, now running at Mrs. Templeton's Farm, Goulburn Plains, where they will be delivered, consisting of, as per last muster.

More or less. { 890 Breeding Ewes, of ages 200 Wethers, ditto 580 September lambs.

1670

These sheep are the descendants of the well-known and distinguished flocks imported into this colony by the above-named lady some years back.

AFTER WHICH,

200 Head superior bred Cattle.

Terms, and further particulars, made known at the sale. 7451

SATURDAY'S SALE, 15TH JUNE,

MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, A COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, By a first-rate maker.

Terms cash. 7790

AN UNUSUALLY FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OPEN FOR MAKING MONEY.

THE CROWN INN, AT NARELLAN,

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, BY MR. STUBBS.

☞ IN FULL TRADE, AND LICENSE SECURED.

MR. STUBBS respectfully announces that he has been instructed, by the Proprietor, to advertise and sell by public auction,

On MONDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF JUNE, 1844, At the Mart, King street, At twelve o'clock precisely,

THE CROWN INN, AT NARELLAN.

It stands upon THREE ACRES AND SIXTY PERCHES of Land, more or less, all fenced or paled in.

It has One sitting room
One travellers' ditto
One private ditto
Five superior bed rooms
One tap room
One bar, kitchen detached, out-buildings and improvements
Six-stall stable, well finished
One good granary, 36 feet long
One workshop, poultry and other yards, pig sties, &c.

VEGETABLE GARDENS.

One of the principal features of its value is that it is situated on the GREAT SOUTH ROAD, beautifully watered by "Narellan Creek," and exceedingly well favoured by custom, public traffic, and business.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Terms—Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit, and the residue at six months without interest. 7641

REDUCED RENT ROLL, FROM £80 TO £40 PER ANNUM.

Three Houses in Goulburn-street, near Sussex-street, adjoining Madame Kane and Mrs. Clayton's Premises, On the Ground, BY MR. STUBBS.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction, on MONDAY NEXT, 17TH DAY OF JUNE, 1844, at one o'clock precisely, ON THE GROUND,

Goulburn-street, near Sussex-street, viz.—
Lot 1.—House let for 6s. per week
" 2.—Ditto let for 3s. per week
" 3.—Ditto let for 6s. per week.

Terms—Half cash, and the residue at three and four months.

Title—Unexceptionable.

N.B. The parties who may become the purchasers of this little rent roll, may be assured that rents (in the City) of this class will imperceptibly rise to their original figure. 7700

TO PUBLICANS.

MR. STUBBS will sell at his Mart, King-street, by auction, THIS DAY, 15TH JUNE, At Eleven o'clock,

Two Certificates Brandy, superior quality
One ditto one barrel of old Scotch Whisky
Four cases superior Kislingbury's Port
Six ditto ditto Sherry.

Terms, Cash. 7623

TO THE MORE FORTUNATE CAPITALISTS OF 1844.

4000 SHEEP.

Important Sale of Sheep, being a portion of the well-known Flocks of the late John Macdougall, Esq., of Baulkham Hills, and the Rosewood Station, sixty miles only from Brisbane Town, Moreton Bay, by

MR. STUBBS, at the Auction Mart, King-street, on TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1844, Sale at Twelve o'clock precisely, (By order of the Trustee).

Note.—The advantages inseparable from this property are more than are necessary for making one's fortune, viz.:—

1. The buyer enters upon the purchase at a fictitious low price, (so different from those of 1837 and '38).
2. An immediate return of capital by the produce of the clip, which is now seven months in advance.
3. Water carriage within sixty miles of it.
4. Eight hundred fine-woolled ewes, with lambs by their sides
5. One thousand fine-woolled ewes, to lamb in August and September.
6. Eight hundred wethers, three to four years old.
7. One thousand maiden ewes, and wethers, nine months old
8. Eighteen first class (White and M'Intyre's) rams.
9. Seven milch cows and calves (for the establishment).
10. Nine fat bullocks and steers, for ditto
11. Five working bullocks, and dray.
12. Station, &c.

OF THE SHEEP.—They are warranted sound, clean, and healthy, great care having been taken to promote the growth of the BEST COMBING WOOL.

THE STATION is situated between Messrs. Uhr, Bell, and Wingate's Stations, and it is intersected by the finest streams of running water. It has eight miles frontage to Lockyer Creek, and trends twelve miles down Laidley's Creek. The pastures are said to be exceedingly fine, and some of the "native meadows" are particularly adapted for agricultural operations.

THE IMPROVEMENTS.

Cottage in course of erection; four rooms
Two Stockyards
Three hundred hurdles
Garden
Four hundred acres, more or less, enclosed.

Terms at sale. 7628

A FARM OF SIXTY ACRES, ON PROSPECT CREEK,

ADJOINING MR. KENYON'S PROPERTY.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to put up to public competition, at the Mart, King-street, On TUESDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1844, Sale at twelve o'clock precisely,

All that original parcel of Land described in the grant (by Major-General Lachlan Macquarie) as BANKS FARM, PROSPECT CREEK, parish of St. Luke, county of Cumberland, bounded on the south by Guest's Farm (now Mr. Horsley's) Prospect Creek on the west, and Mr. Kenyon's property on the north.

It is all fenced in but about thirty rods. There is an inferior House with three rooms, and a slabbed barn. The garden (two acres) is planted with fruit trees of all sorts, and about twenty-five acres are in cultivation; a portion is new land, and well adapted for growing hay. It is well watered, and usefully timbered.

FROM PARRAMATTA

It is five miles, and eighteen from *Sydney*.

The whole character of this Farm is replete with every advantage a person of moderate capital may require. The Orphan School Estate, Mr Kenyon's property, and innumerable valuable possessions near and about, of gentlemen, market gardeners, fruit growers, and small farmers, prove that with common prudence and fair industry it is a quantity of land all-sufficient to live upon, both respectably and profitably.

The terms are:—Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit, and the residue on completion of the title, which is in the hands of the Auctioneer.

GRANT TO WILLIAM SKIN. 7699

1200 HEAD CATTLE, MORE OR LESS, WITH STATIONS, &c

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF W. DRAKE AND CO.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

At the risk of the former purchaser.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the Trustees in the Insolvent Estate of W. Drake and Co., to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King street, on TUESDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1844, At twelve o'clock precisely,

AT THE RISK OF THE FORMER PURCHASER.

The whole of the interest of the Trustees in the above Estate, ranging over a fine tract of grazing country

AT THE M'INTYRE AND BIG RIVERS.

INCLUDED IN WHICH ARE 1200 HEAD OF CATTLE, CONSISTING OF, VIZ.—

1st.—Breeding and milch cows
2nd.—Bullocks, ages
3rd.—Heifers
4th.—Steers.

TOGETHER WITH,

All the right, title, and interest, in the stations, which for splendour of pastoral richness, and variety for grazing purposes, may well be termed the "fattening grasses" of the north.

The lower station is known as "Dick Wiseman's."

Further particulars at sale, when the pedigree of the pure imported bulls per *Ruby*, from Bristol, in 1841, will be referred to.

Terms at sale. 7627

TO DAIRYMEN, MILKMEN, PRIVATE FAMILIES, AND OTHERS, WHO RUN THEIR MILKERS WITH THE TOWN HERD;

ALSO—

TO SHIPPERS OF STOCK *to New Zealand and the Islands.*

LOWE'S (of Bringelly) FINE BREED OF CATTLE.

MR. STUBBS announces that he is instructed to sell by public auction AT THE CATTLE MARKET, On FRIDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF JUNE, 1844, At One o'clock precisely,

40 Forty Cows
80 Eighty Heifers and Steers
120

Terms Cash—with the opportunity to the buyers of having the Cattle put up in such lots as may best suit them.

☞ It is deemed quite unnecessary to say more of this admirable small herd of Cattle—than that they are of the well known highly prized breed of "Mr. Lowe, of Bringelly," who, to the high rate of price he has always had for his stock, never feared competition for any of it in the Sydney, or any other Market. 7789

IMPORTANT LAND SALE.

FOWLER'S GREAT POTTERY GROUNDS,

UPPER AND LOWER,

IN PARRAMATTA-STREET.

This valuable City Property is situated opposite Mr. Bryen's New Public House, Lane's Grocery Warehouse, Pollard's Drapery Warehouse, Messrs. Isaac, Wire, Jorden, and others, and Abercrombie-place.

MR. STUBBS hastens to make known to the whole trading community of the City of Sydney and its suburbs, that he has been instructed to sell by public auction, on MONDAY, THE 24TH JUNE, ON THE GROUND,

To commence at half-past 12 o'clock precisely,

All that very valuable area or square plot of Building Ground, situated as above, and known as

FOWLER'S POTTERIES, *Opposite Bryen's Public House.*

PARRAMATTA-STREET FRONTAGES, VIZ.—	BISHOP-STREET FRONTAGES, WITH NORTH VIEWS OF SYDNEY.
Lot 1—22 x 109	Lot 3—21 x 40
,, 2—21 x 57	,, 5—21 x 40
,, 4—21 x 57	,, 7—21 x 40
,, 6—21 x 57	,, 9—21 x 40
,, 8—21 x 57	,, 11—21 x 40
,, 10—21 x 57	,, 13—21 x 40
,, 12—21 x 57	,, 15—28 x 40
,, 14—21 x 57	,, 17—21 x 40
,, 16—21 x 57	,, 19—22 x 40
,, 18—22 x 27	,, 21—22 x 40
,, 20—22 x 57	,, 23—30 x 40
,, 22—30 x 57	

Nos. 22 and 23 are excellent corner allotments.

THE UPPER POTTERY

is between the Red Bull and the Medical Depository, viz.—

PARRAMATTA-STREET FRONTAGES.

Lots 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11—20 feet frontage by 40 and 50 in depth; the two former are corner allotments to Dalton-place.

Lots 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12, each 20 feet frontage to Bryen Court, by 40 feet in depth.

PARRAMATTA-STREET,

the great southern outlet of the City, contains a population almost incredible, in comparison with other parts; and it is a matter of fact, that every foot of frontage ground is eagerly bought by the *tradesman and industrious citizen*. The reasons are plain why a man should vest his little capital here in building ground and house property, rather than keep it at a small interest in the Savings or any other Bank.

Looking at the credit given at this Sale, any one for about £50 to £100 may build his house, now materials and labour are so cheap, have his bit of land, and get a rent back weekly (from 7s. to 15s.), and enjoy all the electoral privileges of a Citizen of Sydney.

The following opinion may be relied on:—

1.—The times are such that land to buy, and houses to build, are at half prices; and rents upon modern speculation must be more profitable "than on old ones," as a natural consequence.

2.—The "FOWLER POTTERY" Ground is so well known as a situation for all business purposes, that every Builder knows the value of snug two-story Houses, and the rents they bring in weekly.

3.—The investment is safer in this way, than in any other manner to the small Capitalist, Tradesman, and Mechanic.

4.—Immediate possession will be given, with liberal terms, and Abstracts furnished without charge to the buyer.

5.—The frontage of the Lots should be looked at as exactly suited for running up a House in no time; and, upon the whole, there is not at this day a more valuable property south of George-street.

Terms.—Under £100, ten per cent. cash deposit, and the residue at three, six, nine, and twelve months, without interest; above £100, ten per cent. deposit, and the balance at three, six, nine, twelve, fifteen, and eighteen months, the two last bills bearing eight per cent. per annum interest from the day of sale. Security held on the land if required.

A Plan, prepared by Mr. Armstrong, Surveyor, will be exhibited at the Auction Mart, from Monday next, the 2nd June.

☞ A very good Lunch will be provided, and a tent pitched for the convenience and comfort of buyers. 7210

CASTLE HILL, ON THE WINDSOR ROAD, NEAR HUGH KELLY'S

TO ANY THRIFTY YOUNG COUPLE WITH MODERATE CAPITAL, A RARE CHANCE NOW OFFERS ITSELF, IN THE PURCHASE OF

THE OLD BIRD-IN-HAND INN,

Nine miles from Parramatta, (a posting stage) and not far from the White Hart Inn, at

THE JUNCTION OF NEW AND OLD ROADS.

MR. STUBBS has received instructions to put up to public competition, at the Mart, King-street,

On TUESDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF JUNE, 1844, At twelve o'clock precisely,

"For the benefit of the Family of the late Captain Edwards."

FOUR COMPACT FARMS, containing by admeasurement ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THREE ACRES of fine alluvial Land, in equal moieties of thirty-eight acres one rood each, (more or less).

A more advantageous locality in the whole colony cannot be well fixed upon than this has reference to. With Parramatta and Windsor the easy and short conveyance of produce renders this Estate peculiarly desirable. The timber comprises the most valuable for building and other purposes, as blue and white gum, barks, &c. Its contiguity to such Estates as Messrs. Hurley, Bolton, Acres, Suttor, Smith, J. Hillas, Hansey's, and other influential proprietors, is a great proof of its value, and shews that it is really a "residentiary" property, and not one of those generally described as such—without the least pretension to such preference.

A Government road leads from the farms to the Parramatta and Windsor roads. It may be bidden for separately, or for the whole, as the company will.

Terms are 30 per cent. cash deposit on the fall of the hammer, and the residue at three and six months from day of sale. 7788

CATTLE AND STATION ON THE LACHLAN.

175 Cows (milkers), more or less
175 Bullocks (for boiling-down or the butcher)
175 Heifers
175 Steers

Crossed by Messrs. Lawson, Bettington, Icely, and Piper's best bulls.

All calves under six months old to be given in, together with station and improvements, &c.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, ON TUESDAY, the 25TH JUNE, At the Mart, King-street, at Twelve o'clock precisely,

Running on the Wallawoolloo Station, Lachlan River, and Bundiburry Creek, together with men's huts, stockyard (capable of holding 1500 to 2000), the undermentioned excellent proportions of horned cattle, viz.:—

175 Cows
175 Bullocks
175 Heifers
175 Steers

Terms—25 per cent. cash deposit, and the residue on delivery.

☞ Note—Only 120 miles from Bathurst.

This run is beautifully watered, and capable of supporting a large herd. Messrs. Boyd and Collins have the adjoining runs, and on the opposite side of the River are Messrs. Rankin and Cummings. 7835

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